

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 8 of 1915.

REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 20th February 1915.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st October 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Benhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 45 years.	500
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin ...	400
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 55 years.	700
4	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	800
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	200
7	"Anantapur" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	500
8	"Anjali" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Dutta ...	200
9	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 35 years.	300
10	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tanta-buli ; age 37 years.	700
11	"Aryya Chikitsa Prachar" (P).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 39 years.	1,000
12	"Aryya Gaurab" (P) ...	Hishorganj ...	Do. ...	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
13	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
14	"Aryya Pratibha" (P) ...				
15	"Aryyabartta" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh ...	300
16	"Avasar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Surendra Chandra Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 24 years.	1,600
17	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 40 years.	800
18	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	700
19	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 38 years.	5,000
20	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta ...	1,000
21	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
22	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 54 years.	500
23	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
24	"Balyasram" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinod, Hindu ; age about 36 years.	900

N.B. - (P) stands for periodicals.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
25	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo; age 42 years.	700
26	"Bardana" (P)	Baidyabati	Do.	Hemendra Kumar Ray, Hindu, Vaidya; age 27 years.	700
27	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 56 years.	150
28	"Bangadarsan" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sailes Chandra Mazumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	600
29	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 30 years.	1,550
30	"Bangavasi" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.	15,000
31	"Bankura Darpan" (N).	Bankura	Do.	Rama Nath Mukharji; age 53 years	453
32	"Bani" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh; age 35 years.	800
33	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N)	Barisal	Do.	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 36 years.	625
34	"Basumati" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary; age 48 years.	19,000
35	"Bhakti" (P)	Howrah	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	600
36	"Bharat Laxmi" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rahdha Nath De, Subarnabanik; age about 35 years.	1,000
37	"Bharati" (P)	Do.	Do.	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi, Brahmo; age about 48 years.	1,700
38	"Bharat Chitra" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Pran Krishna Pyne, Hindu, Brahmin	800
39	"Bharatmahila" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo; age 32 years.	450
40	"Bharat Nari" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ananda Chandra Gupta; Baidya	1,000
41	"Bhisak Darpan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi	250
42	"Bharatbarsha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha; age 38 years; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 50 years.	3,400
43	"Bidushak" (P)	Do.	Do.	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin; age 40 years.	600
44	"Bijnan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope; age about 42 years.	300
45	"Bikrampur" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 34 years.	200
46	"Birbhum Varta" (N)	Suri	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakrabarti, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	997
47	"Birbhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years.	1,500
48	"Birbhum Vasi" (N)	Rampur	Weekly	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	700
49	"Brahman Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi...	1,000
50	"Brahma Vadi" (P)	Barisal	Monthly	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo; age 52 years.	660

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
51	"Brahma Vidya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
52	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N).	Burdwan	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 24 years.	400
53	"Byabasay O Baniya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo; age 36 years.	900
54	"Chhabis Pargana Vartavaha" (N).	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 30 years.	500 to 700
55	"Charu Mihir" (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years	800
56	"Chhatra" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 48 years.	500
57	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P)	Do.	Do.	.....	450
58	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P)	Nadia	Do.	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik; age 28 years.	400
59	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
60	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 39 years.	300
61	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N).	Chinsura	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	1,000
62	"Dainik Chandrika" (N).	Calcutta	Three issues a week.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	1,500
63	"Dainik Basumati" (N)	Do.	Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 48 years, and others.	1,200
64	"Dacca Prakas" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	800
65	"Darsak" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 39 years.	300
66	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
67	"Dharma Tatva" (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
68	"Dharma Pracharak" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	2,000
69	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya; age 52 years.	2,500
70	"Dhruba" (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	470
71	"Education Gazette" (N)	Chinsura	Weekly	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin; age 24 years.	1,500
72	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N).	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 77 years.	900
73	"Galpa Lahari" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	1,200
74	"Gambhira" (P)	Malda	Bi-monthly	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Teli; age about 28 years.	300
75	"Gaud-duta" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
76	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 56 years.	500
77	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 31 years.	500
78	"Jangipur Sangvad" (N) ...	Raghunathganj...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Paudit, Hindu, Brahmin.	100
79	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	600
80	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	900
81	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	290
82	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
83	"Hitavadi" (N).	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years, and 3 others.	28,000
84	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
85	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	200
86	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sheik Abdul Majid ...	1,000
87	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Weekly ...	Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmad, Musliman ; age about 34 years.	700
88	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 56 years.	700
89	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
90	"Jahannabi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	600
91	"Jangipur Samoad" (N) ...	Murshidabad ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
92	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 31 years.	300
93	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
94	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	500
95	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ; age about 35 years.	About 2,000
96	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	2,000
97	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	350
98	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	500
99	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan ; age 20 years.	100
100	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 38 years.	150
101	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar ; age 43 years.	500

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
102	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 69 years.	500
103	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	750
104	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 53 years.	350
105	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	1,000
106	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, age about 45 years.	1,000
107	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 50 years.	500
108	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahma ; age 36 years.	500
109	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 44 years.	400
110	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma ; age 59 years.	200
111	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years ...	500
112	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas ...	300
113	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	200
114	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour	Do. ...	Haripada Halder, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
115	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	2,000
116	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
117	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ...	.....
118	"Manasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Subodh Chundra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	2,000
119	"Mandarmala" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 56 years.	400
120	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore ...	Weekly ...	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 25 years.	500
121	"Midnapore Hitalshi" (N).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
122	"Moslem Hitalshi" (N).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
123	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 29 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
124	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	1,000
125	"Murshidabad Hitalshi" (N).	Saidabad ...	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	500
126	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
127	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	500
128	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	700

N. B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
129	"Navya Banga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	400
130	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Panchcowri Banarji, Brahman ; age 47 years.	2,800
131	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahman ; age 61 years.	1,000 to 1,500
132	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahman ; age 45 years.	500
133	"Nirjhar" (P)	Calcutta	Quarterly	Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
134	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Weekly	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 30 years.	500
135	"Pabna Hitalshi" (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinoda Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahman.	550
136	"Pakshik Patrika" (P)	Serampore	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
137	"Pallivashi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 49 years.	200
138	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years.	500
139	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukharji	800
140	"Pataks" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
141	"Prabahini" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Ray, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 27 years.	4,000
142	"Prachar" (P)	Mayanagar	Monthly	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 47 years.	1,400
143	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kailvarta Brahmin ; age 31 years.	170
144	"Prajapati" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	750
145	"Prabhat" (P)	Do.	Do.	Devendra Nath Mitra	200
146	"Prakriti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Devendra Nath Sen	1,000
147	"Prantavasi" (N)	Netrakona	Fortnightly	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahman	800
148	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goals, age 44 years.	575
149	"Pratihar" (N)	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 66 years.	506
150	"Pratima" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
151	"Prativasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
152	"Pravasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 55 years.	5,000
153	"Priti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 30 years.	300
154	"Puhpodyan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Jnanendre Nath Bose	200
155	"Rahasya Prakar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 33 years.	300
156	"Rajduti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 31 years.	500

N. B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
157	"Rampur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	400
158	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika." (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
159	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif, Muhammadan; age 23 years.	200
160	"Sabuj Patra" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmin; age about 40 years.	
161	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kai-varta; age 32 years.	200
162	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati; age about 46 years.	3,000
163	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste; age 49 years.	1,800
164	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 60 years.	500
165	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	3,000
166	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Mohan Gupta ...	300
167	"Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath ...	700
168	"Samaj Bandha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das ...	450
169	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Roy ...	300
170	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Juanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 60 years.	700
171	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
172	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo; age about 41 years.	300
173	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Bijay Krishor Acharyya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 46 years.	400
174	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.	300
175	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000
176	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age about 34 years.	2,000
177	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age about 60 years.	400
178	"Santi" (P) ...	Bikrampur ...	Monthly ...	Sachipati Chatterji, Brahmin ...	500
179	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha; age 49 years.	500
180	"Sansar Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 49 years.	400
181	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo; age 44 years.	300
182	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 57 years ...	200
183	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 34 years.	400
184	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	400

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
185	"Saurabha" ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar ...	1,000
186	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya ; age 39 years.	200
187	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 56 years ...	125
188	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 36 years.	1,000
189	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 36 years.	1,500
190	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...	500
191	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
192	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
193	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	400
194	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami ...	300
195	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaisnab ; age 31 years.	600
196	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	16,000
197	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarna-banik ; age 30 years.	1,000
198	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Bakarganj ...	Fortnightly ...	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	.....
199	"Sumati" (P) ..	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	431
200	"Suhrid" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	300
201	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mittra, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	900
202	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	500
203	"Suhrid" (P) ..	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 30 years.	200
204	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	300
205	"Swaruakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 41 years.	500
206	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,500
207	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 33 years.	600
208	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 36 years.	300
209	"Tapaban" (P) ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	700
210	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 40 years.	500
211	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 41 years.	600

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded</i>					
212	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	300
213	"Theatre" (N) ^o ...	Do.	Weekly	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years.	10,000
214	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri ; age 42 years.	1,250
215	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukherji	900 to 1,000
216	"Triveni" (P) ...	Basirhat	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 40 years	
217	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad	1,000
218	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	150
219	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,500
220	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	3,000 to 10,000
221	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	300
222	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others.	100
223	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 30 years.	900
224	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat	Weekly	Giriya Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 44 years.	400
225	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya	500
226	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 52 years.	700
227	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000
228	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 37 years.	1,000
229	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi ; age 50 years.	750
230	"Yubak" (P) ...	Santipur	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
231	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
232	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	G. C. Basu	600
233	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Pamsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	510
234	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 47 years.	500
235	"Dacca Review" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200
236	"Fratern" ...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Rev. W. E. S. Holland	200
237	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
238	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300

* (N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.

* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concl'd.</i>					
239	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar, Brahmin; age 36 years.	300
240	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha; age about 41 years.	500
241	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
242	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 49 years.	500
<i>Garó.</i>					
243	"Achikni Bibeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	E. G. Phillips	550
244	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
245	"Agraval" ...	Do.	Do.	Chuni Lal Agarwalla	200
<i>Hindi.</i>					
246	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,000
247	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 31 years.	1,500
248	Calcutta Samachar (N)	Do.	Do.	Radha Kishen Misser; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 40 years.	2,000
249	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
250	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Calcutta	Daily	Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 28 years.	800
251	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 28 years.	800
252	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	5,500
253	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj, Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	500
254	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	500
255	"Ratnakar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	1,000
256	"Sevak" (P)	Do.	Do.	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin; age 31 years.	500
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
257	Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Rev. G. P. Pradhan, Christian; age 61 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
258	"Habul Matin" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 62 years.	1,000
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
259	"Printers' Provider" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	S. T. Jones	500
260	"Sadhu Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 36 years.	350
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
261	"Vidyodaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	500

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
262	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
263	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 61 years.	940
264	"Sri Valshnava Sevika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
265	"Al-Hilal" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan; age 32 years.	2,000
266	"Al-Hilal" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan; age 32 years.	500
267	"Resalut" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Golam Hassain, Muhammadan; age about 30 years.	300
268	"Resalut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan; age about 30 years.	400
269	"Tandrut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	500
270	"Negare Bazm" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A.; age 26 years, and another.	
<i>Oriya.</i>					
271	"Prachar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Radha Charan Das ...	500
272	"Utkal Varta" ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste; age about 50 years.	200

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* Suspended.

*Additions to, and Alterations in, the List of Indian Newspapers as it stood on
1st October 1914.*

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Safir" (N)* ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	.....	.....
2	"Rifaquat" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
3	"Hablul Matin" (Bengali) (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
4	"Marwari" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
5	"Bangali" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	.....	.....

N.B.—(N) stands for newspapers.
* Suspended.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th February continues the article entitled as noted in the margin :—

War of ten armies.

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE *HABLUL MATIN*,
Feb. 8th, 1915.

As appears from the telegrams during the last two months, the state of things on the battle-field has been uniform. There have been artillery duels, a little going forward of the armies or a little going backward. From this it follows that both the parties are aiming at wearing out each other. This is the principle of warfare at the present time. The Germans proceeded in the ancient fashion in their attack on Belgium and advance towards Paris. After that it cannot be said that any battle worthy of this great war has been fought. Some are of opinion that it is owing to winter that both the parties have dug themselves into trenches. Trenches of the present time are unlike those of old. Formerly they used to build embankments and fortifications, but now they build cities underground and call them trenches.

In fact, the parties are aiming at exhausting each other by means outside the field of battle. Victory seems to be reserved for that party which has great resources of wealth at its command.

The naval battle which might have settled the issues of victory or defeat for either party has not come to pass. They have been only content with causing slight damage to each other. In this England has scored a greater success than Germany. The French fleet has further added to the strength of the British fleet, and these fleets are the complement of each other. The Austrian fleet does not possess sufficient strength to render the German fleet a similar service, nor has it dared to do anything that way. Germany is forced also to keep a portion of her fleet in the Baltic to ward off Russia.

Dealing with the position of America in the present war, it says: The anxieties of America from the very commencement of the war have been well-known. But after Japan joined in the war the rivalry and jealousy of the United States for Japan increased and the Americans exhibited a pro-German sentiment, and it is probably not far from the truth that America considered this a favourable opportunity to come into conflict with Japan. If there had been no alliance between Japan and England, America in combination with China would have long ago stood up against Japan. America wants to deal a death-blow at Japan if an opportunity presents itself. America apprehends a Japanese attack on the Philippines. America has therefore decided to quarter 450,000 soldiers there to protect it in the event of an attack. The Japanese have considered it profitable to keep at peace, and therefore have not given any opportunity to America to find a plea for picking a quarrel. Foiled in their attempt to get embroiled with Japan, the Americans served a Note on England regarding searches conducted on merchant vessels. This indicates that America is seeking an opportunity to join in this war, because, in the event of war with England they will have an opportunity to fight Japan, who is on the side of England. America wants to help Germany indirectly by purchasing German merchant vessels interned in her ports. Probably there is another ground for America joining in this war. She thinks that in the event of Germany's defeat, England will have no rival left and England will be free to attack her, and then the great profit which America earns at the present moment in China will be entirely divided between England and Japan, and the Philippine Islands will also be taken possession of by Japan. America also wants to derive some benefit by giving loans to Austria and Germany, because England and France do not stand in need of borrowing.

The paper is therefore of opinion that this war will be a world-embracing one.

Regarding the progress of the war with Turkey, the paper says that though from the previous reports one was given to understand that the Turks would not find it possible to attack Egypt, the latest reports inform us that the Turks are near the Suez Canal and that there has been fighting near Ismailia. From this it follows that the war in Egypt will not easily come to an end. If

the Suez Canal is blockaded, it will cause great injury to English trade. Regarding Turkish possessions in Asia, it is now clear that the English have annexed them, as indicated by the Viceroy of India's visit there and the speech he delivered. It is well-known that the British have no mind to take possession of Arabian Irak. England may also make peace with Turkey, considering the future of Persia, so that no other foreign Power may enter there. But if the events of war take a different turn, England may appoint another Sultan for the whole of Arabistan and Irak, as she has done in Egypt and the Soudan. From the day that Turkey joined in this war nothing of a favourable nature has happened for her.

Regarding Persia, the paper says that in spite of her neutrality a part of Persia has been made a centre of war, namely, Azarbaijan. It appeals to the English public to use their powerful influence to preserve Persian neutrality, as otherwise the war may extend over the whole of Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and even to the confines of India.

The paper concludes by asking Persia to mobilise her forces, just as the smaller States are doing, for otherwise it will be impossible for Persia to steer clear of the war.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Feb. 16th, 1915.

2. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 16th February says:—

Japan's manifesto to China.

We do not know what to say about the manifesto which Japan has addressed to China. Japan had given notice of this to America and other Powers in January, but it is not known what reply Great Britain has given to this. Owing to the war it is impossible to express one's opinion about it. We must adopt the same attitude on the question that Britain will adopt. Some idea of Great Britain's attitude can, however, be gained from the fact that Britain has not yet expressed any sympathy with this strange policy followed by Japan. No Indian can have any sympathy with this selfish Japanese policy. Japan entertains the notion that China belongs by right to her. She wants to exclude the European Powers from the country and to enjoy all blessings herself. Japan has adopted this course, understanding full well that the European Powers will not be able to object to it at the present moment.

England, France, and Russia are allies of Japan. It is certainly not friendly on the part of Japan to act in a manner calculated to prejudice the interests of these Powers in China. The other point is, will China silently acquiesce in this policy outlined by Japan? Educated opinion in China is in no way friendly to Japan.

But the most important point for consideration is the attitude which America may adopt in regard to this. We are of opinion that Americans will not tolerate President Wilson's authority for a moment if he does not oppose this. There is a great apprehension of American and Japanese interests clashing on this point. This will create great complexities in the political world. This may also lead Great Britain to change her attitude towards Japan and America. She will have to leave one or the other. We are anxious to know Sir Edward Grey's attitude towards the question.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Feb. 16th, 1915.

3. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th February says:—

"A new form of dacoity in Bengal."

The Barrah dacoity committed a few years ago in Eastern Bengal and the dacoity committed the other day at Garden Reach, Calcutta, with the help of a motor-car, prove that the present-day dacoits in Bengal are becoming skilled in the use of firearms and motor-cars like the train bandits of Europe and America. Unarmed Bengalis can never be expected to be able to oppose such armed foes. We, therefore, think that it will be advisable for Government to relax the stringent provisions of the Arms Act, so that in each village a number of young men of good behaviour and antecedents may keep firearms and learn their use.

4. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 14th February writes:—

Dacoities by Bengalis.

Dacoities are no new things in Bengal, they are as old as the country itself, having prevailed here for about a thousand years. All classes of the population have been guilty of these crimes, from the Brahman to the Chandal. But there is a difference between dacoities then and now. Before the Sepoy Mutiny, the Bengalis possessed arms, and many of them were skilled in the use of *lathis*, swords, and bows and arrows. The more well-to-do also employed armed retainers. So in those days a dacoity generally took the shape of a pitched battle in the village.

At the present day, however Bengalis are unarmed, weak, timid and malaria-stricken. They no longer possess arms like swords or bows and arrows; and even if they happen to have arms, they lack the strength to use them effectively; so a dacoity now-a-days is a purely one-sided fight—the householder not being able to offer any resistance whatever to the dacoit who robs him of his all. The police were the same then as now. Thanas are located at pretty long distances from each other and the police cannot by any means warn or defend a householder who is, or is about to be attacked by dacoits. In addition to dacoits of the old classes, there are new dacoits belonging to the Kabuli, Gurkha, Sikh, up-country or foreign Moslem population. Further, there are *bhadralog* dacoits and political *swadeshi* dacoits, who carry revolvers or rifles with them. A dacoity is not much of a heroic performance now. One party is weak and unarmed and the other is strong and armed; so a dacoity is committed easily in these days, if only a man can organise a band and procure some firearms.

It used to be a boast with our English rulers that they had abolished organised crime from the land; but in view of the frequent dacoities which now occur all over India, this boast is no longer justifiable. Not a day passes without such a dacoity being reported from one part of the country or another, especially Bengal and the Punjab. It is not possible to stop these dacoities without an entire change of the policy on which the country is governed. In fact these dacoities will grow more frequent with the lapse of time and as the country's poverty is aggravated. The police may show any amount of extraordinary capacity and activity, yet they will never be able to stop these dacoities altogether. The police are not to blame for these crimes. They are the result of the education and system of administration which the English have introduced.

Indians are no longer polytheists—they are monotheists and money is the god they worship. A man with money under English rule is never in want of social and political honour. No one cares to enquire how he came by his money; it is enough that he has money; that will secure him all the honour that he wants from the public. Furthermore, a man who acquires an English education becomes utterly lost to all considerations of right and wrong. He is a man without any scruples. There is nothing he shrinks from doing for the sake of making money. He sticks at nothing, so long as he does not come within the clutches of the law. Many cheats, hypocrites, thieves, libertines and ruffians, simply because they have managed to evade the law and make money thus enjoy social and political honour. Often, however, it becomes difficult to make money while keeping oneself within the four corners of the law, and thus some people overstep the law. For money they must have. It is thus that thefts and dacoities are increasing in the land and increase further they will. English-educated Indians want money and they are resolved to earn money by all means possible. They are prepared to resort even to thefts and dacoities and pillage for the accomplishment of their ends. A handful of policemen cannot possibly stop these crimes. Men who expect the police to do this work know nothing of the Bengali character.

The war in Europe has made the work of committing dacoities easier. The authorities in these troublous times have taken away from the people even such firearms as they possessed. The dacoits know very well that the retainers of zamindars, or the middle-classes generally, are now all without firearms. Hence they are more emboldened to commit crimes than before. The war has also induced many people to hoard money in their homes. There are thus many now who, in order to conciliate dacoits, are prepared to secrete

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 14th, 1915.

in their homes money and ornaments unlawfully obtained. The police cannot reach them, or at least cannot prove any offence against them; so the dacoits now find it easy to dispose of their booty. It has thus come to be impossible for the police to prevent these crimes. The mischief lies deeper. Unless it is tackled at its source, dacoities ere long will be committed in broad daylight in the heart of the town. The recent highway robbery on Messrs. Bird & Co's. sarkar proves the lengths to which these criminals can go with, at least, temporary impunity. It cannot be maintained that the dacoits were not recognised by the by-standers or that these by-standers, had they chose, could not have raised an alarm effectively. The fact is, people in these days want only to save their own interests. They want to avoid all risk of trouble to themselves by mixing themselves up with affairs in which the police are interested. What does it matter to them, if somebody else loses something? This is their point of view. This is the spirit which has been inculcated on the people by an irreligious education and a system of government which is opposed to the principles of Bengali society. So long as this spirit prevails, unrest and acts of lawlessness are bound to prevail in the country. This is the situation which has to be tackled.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

5. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 12th February, in discussing the question of political dacoities, writes:—

Political dacoities.

The District Administration Committee refer to these dacoities in their report and point out that in very few cases have the culprits been caught. No matter how they may gloss it over, the fact remains that the failure to detect these crimes and stop this anarchy is a serious reflection on at least certain members of the local police. The Committee make the amazing remark that in cases where a political crime occurs, the attention of the local police is too much taken up with it for them to attend to ordinary crime. This is most serious. If true, this shows the urgent necessity for strengthening the ordinary police, for the people are disarmed and cannot defend themselves. These unhappy crimes would not be possible if Government had trusted certain selected inhabitants with firearms. The fact is that some of these dacoities called political are not really so. Many are the work of professional ruffians, who ape the dress and talk of educated people to mislead the police. But of course occasionally members of the respectable classes are driven by hunger or by bad training to the commission of these dacoities.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 13th, 1915.

6. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th February refers to the letter published in the *Bengalee* by Haradaya Nag, a pleader of Chandpur, complaining of the surveillance to which he was subjected by the police during his visit to his native village in October 1913. It is also alleged that during the past few months this police surveillance upon him has been renewed. The paper asks if Lord Carmichael will not promptly enquire into the facts of this case.

"Police oppression."

lance to which he was subjected by the police during his visit to his native village in October 1913. It is also alleged that during the past few months this police surveillance upon him has been renewed. The paper asks if Lord Carmichael will not promptly enquire into the facts of this case.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 13th, 1915.

7. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th February deprecates the proposal, which it says is under consideration by Government, of relieving Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of the Calcutta Police of the cost of providing their uniforms, which they now bear themselves. It is no use affording relief to men who are already pretty well-off. The public would like to know what is being done to grant even a small increase of wages to the poorly-paid common *parawallah*.

Supply of police uniforms in Calcutta.

to men who are already pretty well-off. The public would like to know what is being done to grant even a small increase of wages to the poorly-paid common *parawallah*.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

8. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th February writes that the arrogant conduct of the Territorial troops in Calcutta has created great local ill-feeling.

The Territorials.

They stop tram-cars and board them, but decline to pay fares. Cases are also frequent of their harsh conduct towards passers-by. One of these men unjustifiably struck a blow at the face of a Bengali clerk in Old Court House Street, the other day, smashing his teeth. The matter was settled by the Commissioner of Police getting from the offender a compensation of Rs. 15 for the injured man. Apart from the lightness or otherwise of this punishment, the question arises if these men cannot be kept under proper restraint, in view of the outrages they are committing on the people of the country.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

9. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th February says :—

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Feb. 13th, 1915.

"The Delhi conspiracy case." The enhancement by the Punjab Chief Court of the sentence of transportation for life, imposed by the Delhi Sessions Court on Basanta Kumar Biswas in the Delhi conspiracy case, to a death-sentence, seems improper to us. We are in favour of anarchists being severely punished, but still, sentences ought to be commensurate with offences. In the Alipur bomb case three persons received the death-sentence in the Sessions Court. On appeal, the Calcutta High Court reduced the sentence to one of transportation for life for each. We are of opinion that extreme severity of punishment often produces a bad result. Specially, when the lower court thinks that a death-sentence would be improper, should not the higher court desist from imposing it? When man cannot give life, he ought not to take it away lightly.

10. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 9th February opposes the recent order making Kaithi the court language in Dhanbaid and calls for its early cancelment and also for the transfer of Manbhumi to Bengal.

CHARU MIHIR,
Feb. 9th, 1915.

11. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th February writes :—

"The Bengali language in dis-favour." Manbhumi should have been included in Bengal, but the authorities did not do so, though we agitated for it. Moslems did not join in the demand, because they apprehended that thereby their predominance in numbers in Bengal would be jeopardised. Anyway, it is surprising now that Government should seek to impose a new language on the people of Manbhumi by substituting Kaithi for Bengali in the local courts and schools. Sir Charles Bayley should look into this matter.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

12. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 12th February protests against the

"Banishment of Bengali from Dhanbaid." practical abolition of Bengali as a court language at Dhanbaid. From the day Hindi was announced as an additional language in the courts at Dhanbaid, these courts have given up issuing forms in Bengali and are refusing to accept applications written on forms in Bengali. The pleaders and mukhtears of Dhanbaid have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa against this order of things. It is hoped that their reasonable prayer will be granted.

BANGALI,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

13. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th February deprecates the pro-

Transfer of munsifs. posal to transfer to the sadar town of Chittagong the outlying munsifs at Hathazari and South Rajan. This is against all principles of decentralisation of authority and will, besides, practically result in denying justice to poor litigants.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

14. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th February writes :—

Incidents at Comilla. The recent trouble between the 5th Munsif of Comilla and the local Bar has ended by an apology on the part of the Munsif. The High Court is said to have deprecated resort to this habit of boycotting courts by pleaders. But what are pleaders to do in such a case when Munsifs and Magistrates, the pampered pets of Government, indulge in acts of oppression? The Judges might have known that people thus sacrifice their income only under hard necessity.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

15. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th February refers to a dispute

The Subdivisional Magistrate and mukhtears. between the Subdivisional Magistrate of Gaibandha and the local mukhtears, who have in consequence boycotted his court. Prompt higher official interference is solicited to end what is becoming a most difficult situation for litigants.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 13th, 1915.

16. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th February refers to the case

Application for transferring a case. recently disposed of by Mr. Justice Fletcher and Mr. Justice Beachcroft, in which the District Magistrate of Barisal transferred from the file of a Deputy Magistrate a case in which certain local police officers were defendants, because the Superintendent of Police reported to him that the Deputy Magistrate had expressed in court an opinion against the accused. The District Magistrate should not interfere on police reports in matters judicial. Government should take note of conduct like this.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 13th, 1915.

BAN AVASI,
Feb. 13th, 1916.

17. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th February refers to a recent case in Orissa, in which a European of Puri assaulted his Uriya servant. The charge was dismissed by the Subdivisional Officer of Khurda, and this has created great local regret. Will not Government call for the papers of the case?

(c)—Jails.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 13th, 1916.

18. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th February writes:—
Whipping in jail. The *Bengalee* says that Bidhu Bhushan Sarkar, an accused in the Alipur bomb case, now in the Saugar Jail, in the Central Provinces, was whipped the other day for some breach of the jail regulations. This appears to be a violation of Lord Morley's orders against youthful political offenders being whipped, which were issued in 1907, when Sushil Kumar was sentenced to a whipping by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Will not Lord Hardinge enquire into this case?

(d)—Education.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 12th, 1916.

19. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th February asks why Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh was not invited to Benares to co-operate with Sir G. D. Banerjee, Sir A. T. Mukherjee, Dr. Sunder Lal and Pandit Malaviya in examining the draft Bill for the Hindu University before submission to the Government of India.

ISLAM RABI,
Feb. 5th, 1916.

20. The *Islam Rabi* [Tangail] of the 5th February writes that the severity of the existing rules of the Education Department on the subject makes the starting of new schools, *pathsalas* and *maktabs* an impossibility. This is greatly injuring the Moslem community and some relaxation of the rules seems urgently called for.

TRIPURA HITAIISHI,
Feb. 10th, 1916.

21. The *Tripura Hitaishi* [Tippera] of the 10th February says:—
We do not understand why the educational authorities are doing away with the arrangements at present existing for imparting a primary course of instruction in high English schools. By reading in such schools the students are able to take up English at once after finishing their primary course. It is altogether impossible for them to proceed with the higher courses of instruction all at once. If such arrangements for primary instruction are not made in high schools, then where are the students to go to for such instruction? We cannot at all support the views of those who hold that the primary stage can be covered by teaching at home, because all parents have not got the leisure or aptitude to undertake the education of their children. We impress upon the Education Department and the school authorities the necessity of keeping the above facts in mind. It would greatly help primary teaching if the primary classes in high schools are retained as before.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 12th, 1916.

22. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th February, in referring to the opposition to the appointment of a Bengali as Principal of the Patna Law College, which certain Bihar papers are getting up, remarks:—
This is the height of impudence. These shameless papers forget to what a sorry plight Biharis domiciled in Bengal would be reduced if the Bengalis were to cut off all connection with them. They forget too that Sir Charles Bayley himself has said that he would make no distinction between domiciled Bengalis and real Biharis.

CHARU MIHIR,
Feb. 9th, 1916.

23. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 9th February is sorry to see Biharis opposing the appointment of a Bengali to the post of Principal of the Patna Law College. Unless we get rid of these petty feelings, we cannot rightly boast of national unity. Biharis should not forget what they owe to Bengal. Yet domiciled Bengalis in Bihar have been subjected to serious disabilities, though Sir Charles Bayley has said that there would be no distinction between domiciled Bengalis and real Biharis.

24. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th February strongly protests against a recent order of the Bihar Government, to the effect that students from other provinces desiring admission into any College in Bihar, Government or aided, would have, besides producing transfer certificates or University certificates, as the case may be, to show cause to the satisfaction of the Principal of the College why they had come to this province and also to produce two certificates from two men of position of their respective native districts. The connection between Bihar and Bengal is indissoluble. It is only the indiscretion of a few men which has separated Bihar from Bengal, and led to the inclusion of the Sonthal Parganas, Chota Nagpur, Purnea and Orissa in the new Province. Not only in these places, but in Bihar itself there is a large Bengali population, and various kinds of business compel many Bengalis to go to the new Province. The Bihar Government will be doing a most unjustifiable act if it continues in its present policy of keeping Bengalis out of its jurisdiction and ignoring the claims of even Bengalis domiciled in Bihar to the public service in the province. If the Bihar Government does not adopt a more liberal policy towards Bengalis, the latter will have to move the Government of India and the Secretary of State in the matter. If this fails, the Bengalis will have to try to induce the Government of Bengal to adopt an anti-Bihari policy in retaliation.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 11th, 1916.

25. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 10th February has the following :—

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 10th, 1916.

The Sanskrit Title Examinations
in the United Provinces.

The authorities always try to do away with all Bengali influence in the United Provinces. There was a proposal to create a centre for the Adya and Madhya Sanskrit Title Examinations of Bengal at Deuria in those provinces; but the local educational authorities have disallowed it and have, moreover, declared that no educational officer shall help in any way in conducting the examinations there. The examinations will, therefore, be held at Arrah in Bihar, which has not yet cut off all connection with Bengalis. This affair made us laugh. One is more disposed to laugh at, than to become angry with people who show such utter want of common sense.

26. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 11th February has the following :—

NAYAK
Feb. 11th, 1916.

"Female education."

English education is altogether unsuitable to the *pardanashin* Bengali woman with her noble ideal of self-abnegation and serviceableness. Your farrago of Shakespeare, Mill and Spencer, your ideals of female education and female emancipation, will be altogether out of place in the training of such a woman for her proper sphere in life. That the end of education is the formation of character is the teaching alike of Eastern sages and Western savants. And how could a girl's character be better formed than by the constant living example of a wise and self-sacrificing mother before her? The spectacle of so-called educated Bengali ladies in the character of housewives is not such as to inspire one with any trust in the efficacy of English education.

Should then women, it will be asked, have no education at all? Certainly they should have. Education has its delights, its uses, and it would be unjust to deny the benefits of education to the women of a land which has given birth to Khana, Lilavati and Bharati. But may God hurl his thunderbolt on the head of the man who will propose to teach the daughters of these erudite Hindu women the language of the *Feringhee*. There is no want of good literature in India. Sanskrit literature is a perennial fountain of delight and knowledge. Nor is Bengali literature any longer poor.

Any woman, or for the matter of that, any man, who is well read in Bengali literature, may justly call herself or himself an educated person. Bengali literature will be enough for the education of Bengali women. But then care should be taken to select proper text-books for women. Let no one sow the seeds of hysteria in Hindu zenanas by importing into them the Tagore-family literature, literature with the taint of English bad taste and indelicacy, and let all give a wide berth to those who, in the name of realism, would fain set flowing a stream of impurity through literature.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 11th, 1915.

27. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th February takes exception to the decision of the Government that it reserves to itself the power of depriving the donors of the Krishnagar College of the right to nominate a number of free scholars. This right is being exercised by the Maharaja of Nadia and some others according to a rule made by the Deputy Governor of Bengal in 1846, to the effect that donors of Rs. 1,000 to the College will have the right to nominate one free scholar, and one such scholar for each Rs. 500 above that amount. In 1909, the Director of Public Instruction deprived the donors of this right. Subsequently, however, on their making a protest, they have got it back, but with the above reservation on the part of the Government.

NAYAK,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

28. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 12th February protests against the recent decision of the Educational authorities of Assam in making Hindi the recognised language for schools in the North Cachar Subdivision.

Hindi as the language of schools in the North Cachar Hills. Bengali has always been the *lingua franca* here.

BANGALI,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

29. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 12th February joins with the *Surama* in the protest which it has made against the teaching of Hindi which has been proposed to be introduced in the schools in North Cachar.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 13th, 1915.

30. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th February suggests that those medical schools and hospitals in England which put difficulties in the way of admitting Indian students should be debarred from sending their students to compete for the Indian Medical Service examinations. This would be a good way of bringing these people to their senses.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

ISLAM RABI,
Feb. 5th, 1915.

31. The *Islam Rabi* [Tangail] of the 5th February refers to the havoc being wrought by malaria in the Tangail Subdivision and to the urgent necessity of adopting measures of temporary relief. Quinine alone can afford prompt relief and it is necessary that quinine packets should be sold by Government at half the prices now charged, and also that in some cases quinine should be distributed gratis to the villagers.

MOSLEM HITAINSHI,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

32. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 12th February says that the Khulna District Board is going to excavate a reserved tank in village Nawpara under the Fakirhat thana. The village is divided into two parts eastern and western. In the eastern part live well-to-do and rich Hindus and in the western part live poor Hindus and Musalmans. There are many tanks already existing in the eastern part which may very well be improved by simple re-excavation. The western part is devoid of all sources of water-supply, save a *khal* of salt water. Nevertheless, under the influence of rich Hindus the District Board has decided to excavate the new tank in the eastern part and have selected a site for it on which there is a Musalman grave-yard. The Musalmans protested against the proposed desecration of a grave-yard to the District Magistrate, but unfortunately to no effect. The attention of the Divisional Commissioner and the Chairman of the District Board is earnestly drawn to the matter, in the hope that they will carefully consider the question of selecting a good and unobjectionable site for the tank.

(f)—*Questions affecting the land.*

HITAVADI,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

33. Ashutosh Jana thus writes to the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th February, on the subject of settlement operations in Midnapur :—
The official rules on the subject provide that after giving seven days' previous notice, a kanungo is to visit each village and

publicly read out the draft record to the villagers. But as a matter of fact, in the present case, the Settlement Deputy Collector does this work in his camp. The raiyats cannot quite realise, from the way he reads it out, whether there are mistakes in the khatian, and yet they are expected to lodge objections against such mistakes within a month. They cannot certainly wait outside the camp and try and view the khatian with their own eyes, as they could do when the kanungo came to their village to read it out. In the interests of the poor raiyats, Government should remit the court fee of 8 annas now charged on all objections lodged by them under section 103 A. It is also desirable that rights of easement should be entered in the record-of-rights to save all future risk of litigation.

34. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th February refers to certain prayers for remission of rent which have been preferred by telegrams to the Collector of Midnapur by the raiyats of Ektarpur, Bhupatinagar and other villages in the Ladumutha pargana in the khas mahal estates of that district. The paper hopes that in view of the calamities through which the people in this part of the country have recently passed, Government will grant them the remission asked for.

35. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th February asks if it is right on the part of the Court of Wards to issue certificates for realising rents from defaulting tenants in the estates under its care. How does an ordinary zamindar become entitled to such large powers simply by virtue of his estate being placed under the control of the Court of Wards?

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 13th, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Feb. 15th, 1915.

(h)—General.

36. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th February discussing the report of the District Administration Committee, writes:—

The more we read the report the more the idea is strengthened in our minds that the changes proposed spring from a desire to promote the convenience of the officials more than the good of the people. The Committee do not indicate how closer contact is to be promoted between the officials and the people, as they should have done according to the terms of their reference. Being composed wholly of executive officials, the Committee came to the conclusion that good government of the country would be promoted by a strengthening of the civilian staff and by no other means. Apparently their idea is that there can be no close contact between the officials and the public until the executive sit beside the people, so to speak, gripping them by the hair. A chain of officers is proposed from the District Magistrate, passing through the Subdivisional Officer and the Circle Officer and ending in the Panchayat President, who are to report to their respective superiors the most intimate details of the daily life of the people. Thus, it is said, will efficient administration be promoted. The Committee have not thought it right to encourage closer contact between the people and the officials by encouraging the former to take a larger share in the administration. Their idea evidently is, what do the people know or understand about the work of governing? It is the civilians who work the whole machinery of good government, and so, the one way of improving the working of that machinery is to add to the number of civilians. This is the view of the Committee and it is the view which Lord Curzon held. His Lordship, whenever he found that any of his projects were opposed on behalf of the people, used to declare that that opposition was being raised by a handful of educated men, with whom the masses were not in sympathy. So he thought that it was unnecessary to pay heed to what the educated classes might say. The Committee too have supported this view. It is probably because they think that the masses have no respect for the educated and respectable citizens of the State that they propose the abolition of the District Board and the Village Panchayet and the creation of Circle

HITAVADI,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

Officers instead. In order that the executive officials may rule the destinies of the people in every department of life, the Committee propose that they should be vested with control over the Education Department also.

The executive officials are to prevent crime, administer justice, inspect the schools and control them, and through Circle Officers, keep a watch on the movements of the people. The people are to do nothing; they will simply do their share of daily labour, eat such food as they can procure, sleep, revere every official high or low they meet with, and make profound bows to him, submissively and unquestioningly execute any and every order he may issue, and, whenever they hear of even the slightest dispute, go up and promptly report it to the nearest Circle Officer. This is the kind of government which the Committee propose for adoption.

It is clear from the terms of reference to the Committee that Government entertained the idea of splitting up the bigger districts even before the Committee was appointed. In that case, why was the Committee appointed at all? If it was meant to conciliate public opinion, why was its constitution made strictly official? If the Committee was appointed with the object of making out such a case for the partition of districts as would convince the higher authorities, that object has been gained. But if the inquiry was instituted as a concession to public sentiment, then we must say that it has proved a failure. The public cannot have much confidence in an inquiry conducted in secret by a Committee composed wholly of officials. The Committee of course have declared it unnecessary to listen to what a handful of men may say, so the protests of the educated classes will probably be ignored. The Committee make frequent reference to the masses of the population. Well, did the members visit each individual member of the public in his home and ask for his opinion?

Judging from the detailed reference to political crimes in the report, one would suspect that they were asked to write a history of these crimes. But we have already said that the Committee have not been able to give any impartial account of these crimes. They have represented only one side of the case—that side, namely, which would favour their purpose. They have made no mention whatever of the acts of oppression committed during the anti-Partition agitation by the police and the Moslems of Eastern Bengal. They seem apparently to be specially incensed with public speakers and newspaper writers. For it is these newspapers and speakers who have taught the public to criticise the administration and to demand larger political rights, the refusal of which leads to popular dissatisfaction. If the Committee's recommendations are accepted, public speakers will no longer be able to approach the masses, and the officials will be able to know what kind of views are circulating among the people and to adopt the necessary measures of redress. They will also lay down how instruction is to be imparted in the schools. After this the people will not possibly be able to go astray. The Committee have nothing to say on the separation of the judicial and executive functions. It was probably outside their terms of reference, and in any event they could not conceivably have favoured such separation. Their idea is that the chief way of promoting good government is to keep the hair of the people in the firm grip of the officials, so to speak. Separation of the two functions will loosen such grip and could not, therefore, possibly find favour with the Committee. They point out that in many cases the police could not detect political offenders. Do they then propose the appointment of Circle Officers, etc., to facilitate their detection? If that be the object aimed at, why talk of improving the administrative machine?

The recommendations of the Committee, if adopted, will increase the cost of administration without producing any good results. The modicum of liberty now enjoyed by the people in village affairs will vanish, and the Circle Officer will henceforth keep himself informed of the most petty details of their daily life. This can never be satisfactory to the people. The Committee may hold that Legislative Councils are unnecessary and merely clog the wheels of administration, but the public view is different. These high officials are committing the serious mistake of imagining that the hands of the clock may be set back, that the stream can be turned back towards its source. They imagine that if only respect for the executive is inculcated in the schools and

all teaching calculated to encourage hopes of greater liberty discouraged in them, if schoolboys are kept rigidly aloof from undesirable newspapers and political agitators, the public will learn to remain content with civilian rule and cease to demand political rights. The Committee's recommendations, if carried out, will mean not progress but retrogression; not popular contentment but an aggravation of discontent. If it is found difficult now to arrest offenders, let there be a strengthening of the police force. The real fact is that relations between the people and the officials will never be really pleasant until the officials learn to ascertain in a friendly spirit the real views of the people and to defer to them; until they cease to regard themselves as omniscient and to attach due weight to the views of the public; until, in fact, they try to give the people some real and effective share in the administration. How can the authorities expect that to happen in India which never happens anywhere else on earth?

37. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 9th February writes:—

The District Administration
Committee's report.

The more we read the report the more we are filled with amazement. We could not conceive that responsible officials could fill a report with such worthless, irrelevant, mischievous and libellous statements. The major part of the report is taken up with matter irrelevant to the purposes for which the Committee was constituted. It is in fact full of the statements which Anglo-Indian newspapers and officials of Eastern Bengal used to indulge in regarding the administration and the people of Eastern Bengal, when Eastern Bengal had an Administration of its own. The King-Emperor terminated the whimsical existence of that Government. But the spirit which that Government propagated is not yet utterly dead, and this report seeks to revive it. We hope that like the lamp bursting into flame before being finally extinguished, this spirit, after showing itself again thus before the public, will now finally die out.

A perusal of the report suggests that some of the officers of the Eastern Bengal Government strongly resent abolition of that Government and have taken this opportunity of venting their spleen. In fact there is no attempt at concealing this spirit in the Report. The Committee express regret that the Government of Eastern Bengal was abolished at the time it was abolished. It is really most amazing and presumptuous that they should thus discuss the acts of the King-Emperor, the Cabinet and the Government of India. Considering that the Committee was composed wholly of Civilians, we were prepared to find in the report an echo of the usual Civilian abuse of the educated classes and of the Civilian views such as we have been always accustomed to about the administration of the country and about Civilian efficiency. But the Committee have surpassed all expectations. Their report is full of astounding criticisms of the acts of the King-Emperor, of judgments of the High Court, of the religious views of the people, and of philanthropic projects. The public do not know who were the people who gave evidence; and as their evidence was not subjected to any cross-examination, it is not surprising that these Civilians should have been able to get from their witnesses views to their own liking. The names of these witnesses are not known and hence people do not know what value to attach to their opinions.

38. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th February has the following:—

"The District Administration
Committee's mode of enquiry."

The plan of work which the members of the District Administration Committee followed, on being appointed to enquire into the condition of Bengal, has been described by them in the following language:—

"We considered that the best way of obtaining real opinions was by means of informal and private discussions rather than by a public examination by set questions. Partly in order to secure for these witnesses who desired it, the option of having their evidence treated as confidential, partly because many of the subjects discussed were themselves of a confidential nature, it would in any case have been necessary to hold the majority of the sittings in private, and as it was impossible to foretell when one or other of these conditions was likely to arise, it was decided to adopt the same practice in all cases, though the witnesses themselves were under no obligation to treat the discussions as confidential, unless they so wished it. We received frequent assurances in the course of our inquiries, that this method of obtaining the views of witnesses was thoroughly appreciated by them; and we feel

CHARU MIHIR,
Feb. 9th, 1915.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 11th, 1915.

ourselves justified in placing on record our well-supported conviction that under no other conditions would the genuine personal views of most non-officials have been so freely and sincerely put forward by them or so accurately ascertained by ourselves."

The District Administration Committee followed exactly the same method of enquiry as is followed by the detective police. This has astonished us.

Most of the witnesses desired that their evidence might not be known to the public; and the Committee has announced that such evidence was very valuable. In our opinion the evidence of such cowards is not worth a bad cowrie. The decisions at which the Committee have arrived on the evidence of such men have no value, and yet on the strength of the words of such men the Committee has said whatever it has liked to say. No opportunity has been given us to judge whether the men who requested that their evidence should be kept secret lest the public should know it, told untruths for pleasing the Committee or serving their selfish ends. Such a mode of taking evidence is highly unjustifiable and wrong. Relying on this sort of evidence the Committee has recorded many defamatory and libellous decisions. We, therefore, request the Government to ignore them.

Actions for defamation can be brought against the members of the Committee.

From line 7 downwards on page 5 of their report, the members of the Committee have written the following defamatory matter:—

"A Hindu non-official-witness has told us that these 'Volunteers' were the forerunners of the 'political dacoits' of later days. Their ostensible object was to promote national industries and physical culture; but in reality they were associations of youths banded together for the purpose of effecting a boycott of British goods and preparing, by drill and physical training, for the use of force where necessary and for some vague eventual purpose. They wore badges, carried clubs and, as a witness says, 'collected money for their expenses sometimes with violence or threats.' 'National schools' too were started for those who wished to eschew all things connected with the British Government, its system of education included, and through the agency of numerous youths leaflets were distributed in which the English were denounced as 'liars,' 'cheats' and 'thieves'."

The Committee has not only done a wrong but also created discontent in men's minds by publishing such a serious unfounded remark as that—"the volunteers were forerunners of the political dacoits of later days."

National schools were established by men like Mr. Justice Chaudhuri, Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh and Sir Gurudas Banerji. A serious blame has been laid on them. The Committee has tried to create ill-feeling against a class of people. The Committee's report should, therefore, by all means be confiscated by Government under the law of sedition. If men like Sir Gurudas Banerji, whom the members of the Committee have libelled, bring defamation suits against them, every one of them may be punished. We, therefore, request the Government to consign the report at once to the fire.

BARISAL HITAIISHI,
Feb. 8th, 1915.

39. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 8th February writes:—

"Territorial partitions again."

Our forehead, split in twain, was once partially brought together, but is now again split into a hundred fragments. There is a proverb that everything that breaks can be reunited, save and except one's mind. So we must once again talk about that broken forehead, but truth to tell, we lack the old energy, the old firmness, the old courage, the old faith and the old opportunity. It is useless to disguise that fact. The authorities who govern the country did not want to keep it big—let them split it up into small bits. What shall we say to that? Let them do what they like. We can only say: "Lord! Thy will be done!" We shall not cause you anguish by indulging in a useless torrent of words.

JYOTI,
Feb. 4th, 1915

40. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 4th February, in referring to the report of the District Administration Committee writes:—

Ibid.

Territorial partitions never have done any good to the country. The unrest which set in with Lord Curzon's partition of 1905 is still proving a sore harassment to the rulers and the ruled. Who can tell that the partition of districts will not do more mischief than the partition of the Province in

1905? Apprehensions of this nature are being voiced by all the Indian papers and by some Anglo-Indian papers as well, the *Statesman*, for example. Mr. Levinge's Committee decide against Advisory Councils, because they will add to the District Officer's work. But steps may certainly be taken to prevent these Councils from becoming obstructive. At present Magistrates often do not know from whom to seek disinterested advice and are thus led to commit serious blunders. With such Councils in existence, the work of administration would become easier and not more difficult and people would have no opportunity of becoming disloyal.

41. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th February says:—

The partition of the Bakarganj district.

It has been reported that Bakarganj and many other districts in Bengal are going to be partitioned. This has roused public opinion in the Bakarganj district, and it would be natural if the inhabitants of the other districts are likewise moved to oppose the proposals. The partition of the districts will create unrest in the mind of every individual Bengali. Since the annulment of the partition Bengal has been enjoying peace. It is not desirable that this peace should be disturbed and unrest created over the partition of districts. The paper appeals to Lord Carmichael to save the people of Bengal from this unnecessary evil. It asks the Government to consult public opinion on the matter before coming to a decision. It announces that this question will be taken up in the Provincial Conference which will be held in Krishnagar, and concludes by saying that it cannot commend the wisdom of those who consider that the cause of self-government would be furthered by such partition of districts.

SAMAY,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

42. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th February says that Barisal

"An agitation has begun"—
The District Administration Committee's Report.

has started a powerful agitation against the findings of the Bengal District Administration Committee by holding a mass meeting at Raja Bahadur's Havili to protest against the proposed partition of the Bakarganj district. It is said that the proposal to include Khulna in the proposed Barisal Division will also give rise to a strong agitation. There are signs of all Bengal being shaken by a tempestuous agitation. Government ought soon to remove the cause of it.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 11th, 1915.

43. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th February says:—Khulna and

Khulna and Jessore.

Jessore are among the big districts of Bengal. These two districts have been contiguous to each other for a very long time. The history and customs of the inhabitants of these two districts are one and the same and hence they are indivisible. If the report that Khulna will be removed from the Presidency Division and joined to the new Barisal Division, be true, then certainly it would cause great pain to the inhabitants of these districts. It is not good to take away either of them from the Presidency Division. It would be well to keep them under the same administrative division. We hope Government will consider this.

SAMAY,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

44. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th February says that the Gov-

"Government help for starting
manufactories."

ernment of India ought to follow the example of the Home Government which has agreed to advance a large sum of money for the starting of a dye manufactory in England. If Englishmen who are rich can get pecuniary help from their Government for starting manufactories, cannot poor Indians expect the same from their Government?

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 11th, 1915.

45. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 12th February says that Government

Will Government help the crea-
tion of a dye industry in India?

is going to help financially the growth of the manufacture of dyes in England. It enquires whether the Government of India will also adopt a similar policy and help the growth of the dye industry out here, as materials for the manufacture of colouring matter are available in large quantities in India.

BANGALI,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

46. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th February hopes that the Govern-

Ibid.

ment of India will follow the example of the Government in England and help the growth of the dye industry in India, as without such help no progress will be possible.

SAMAY,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

47. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 12th February says that the doubling of the freight of jute will have a ruinous effect on the already depressed jute market.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce is said to have protested against this increase of freight. Government ought to pay serious attention to the matter.

BYAVASA-O-BANIJYA,
Kartik, 1331 (B.E.)

48. The *Byavasa-O-Banijya* [Calcutta] for *Kartik* has an article in which the writer contends that free-trade is the most potent cause of the chronic distress of the

Indians, and quotes the late Mr. N. N. Ghosh, who said:—"The dearth of food-stuffs is aggravated by exports to foreign countries." Government deserve thanks for appointing famine commissions and opening relief-works, when necessary, but it will earn the eternal gratitude of the Indians if it abolishes free-trade.

Another cause of the chronic distress of the Indians is their gradual fall away from the old religious ideas.

CHARU MIHIR,
Feb. 9th, 1915.

49. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 9th February writes that the local prices of rice are steadily rising and yet a continuous export of the commodity is also

going on. Unless it is stopped, the situation will become very critical for the poorer people before long.

RISALAT,
Feb. 16th, 1915

50. The *Risalat* [Calcutta] of the 16th February publishes a poem in which the author in a plaintive tone complains about the dearness of grain. He says that we have

not incomes sufficient to be able to buy flour at the rate of 6 seers for a rupee. The prevalence of famine prices is not due to drought but is the consequence of the war. We seem to be living at the present moment under the rule of the corn-dealers.

SAMAY,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

51. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th February publishes an article on the status of Indians in Canada. It bases its article on the note which the United Provinces

Standing Congress Committee has submitted to Government on the subject.

In the first place it says that because the standard of living of an Indian is lower than that of a European, the European finds it difficult to compete with him. This is at the bottom of the movement which has been set on foot to turn the Indians out of Canada by fair or foul means. Many excuses have been put forward by the Canadian Government. The Canadian Government claims that Canada is a self-governing colony and has, therefore, every right to do what she thinks best for her own good and that England has no right to interfere in a purely domestic matter. They also point out that under the authority they possess they have disallowed the entry of over a thousand Englishmen into Canada and under the circumstance no injustice has been done to the Indians. The paper says that this statement made by the Canadian Government is not quite so simple as it appears, but there is a mystery beneath it. It is something like the advertisement of a patent medicine which announces that it was taken by ten persons and all of them were cured. This does not tell us that the medicine failed to cure a hundred others. In the same way the Canadian Government's statement does not show that a million Englishmen were allowed, while only a thousand undesirables consisting of lepers, vagrants, public women, etc., were disallowed. But of the Indians not a single person was admitted.

Japs and Chinese are allowed entry into Canada on the payment of a fixed sum. No other restrictions are placed in their way. Against the Indians, however, their so-called polygamous rites of marriage are urged as a disqualification, and they have allowed only three Indian women to enter the colony.

Except political reasons, nothing seems to account for the great favour shown to the Japs and Chinese. But Indians, the loyal subjects of the British, who are ready to shed their blood for England, do not seem to possess any protector in Canada. Are the authorities in England doing anything to ameliorate their condition?

BIR BHARAT,
Feb. 5th, 1915.

52. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 9th February remarks that the

The *Englishman's* futwa.—The *Englishman* has declared that neither Sir Chief Justiceship of Bengal. Ashutosh nor Mr. Hemmerde, whose names are mentioned in connection with the Chief Justiceship, should get it. The *Englishman* has given no reasons, but has only given its *futwa*!

53. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th February refers to Sir K. G. Gupta's approaching retirement from the Council of India, and writes that though the *Englishman's*

Sir K. G. Gupta's successor.

London correspondent recently said that it was not necessary, now that Sir William Duke was on the Council, to have another Bengal Civilian on that body, one must not forget that Lord Crewe has often stated his intention of having two Indian Members on the Council, and so it is to be hoped that Sir Krishna Gupta's successor will be some eminent Indian.

54. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 8th February draws attention to the urgent need of raising the minimum salary of post office clerks in that Division from Rs. 20 to

Postal clerks.

Rs. 30 per month in view of the prevailing high prices of the necessaries of life.

55. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 12th February says that the sooner the Government carries out its intention to save *Wakf* and *Devottar* estates from the ruinous grasp of irresponsible and greedy *Mutwallis* and

"Means of saving *Wakf* and *Devottar* estates."

Sebayets, the better for the country.

56. The *Islam Rabi* [Tangail] of the 5th February points out that there are no Moslem officers in the Jamalpur Subdivision of the district of Mymensingh, save perhaps a Deputy Inspector of Schools. Yet the population

Moslem officers in the Jamalpur Subdivision.

here is predominantly Moslem. Is this fair? Cannot Government post a Moslem Deputy Magistrate here?

57. Referring to Lord Carmichael's visit to Jessore, the *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 6th February says:—

"The Governor of Bengal at Jessore."

If local officials show as much eagerness to mix with the people as His Excellency, immense good

may be done to the country.

His Excellency expressed satisfaction at the construction of water-works at Jessore. But what has he to say about removing the distress of the villagers in the district arising from scarcity of drinking-water? This can be done only by re-excavating silted-up rivers, tanks, etc.

58. In discussing Nawab Syed Shamsul Huda's recent speech at the Banjetia Exhibition in Murshidabad, the *Basu-mati* [Calcutta] of the 13th February writes:—

"The Nawab Saheb's speech."

The yield of land in this country is dwindling, because we have not the capital to manure it and we cannot let it lie fallow either. Formerly annual inundations did the work of manuring, but our rivers in Bengal no longer overflow their banks, because canals in Upper India draw off too large a volume of their waters. What our raiyats lack is not knowledge but money. They cannot afford to use manures. The activities of the Agricultural Department are not sufficiently comprehensive. The raiyats for instance, do not know that that department supplies seeds. What has Government done to make the fact known to them? Improved agriculture is more necessary for India's regeneration than new industries. Both Government and the public must attend to this matter. Agriculture must cease to be a occupation despised by the upper classes. The yield of crops in this country is dwindling, and unless some remedial action is taken soon, we shall have to starve ere long.

As regards the question of starting new industries, experience shows that most of our joint-stock industrial companies failed not for the want of capital, which was forthcoming in sufficiency during the *swadeshi* agitation but for want of technical knowledge. There are both enterprise and capital available but not the necessary knowledge. This knowledge can be supplied by Government, which can start pioneer industries, and when our people have acquired the requisite industrial training and experience in them, they may be sold off. Again Government should impose protective duties to help new industries. These are all practical measures which Government might carry out, instead of being content merely with offering advice.

59. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th February writes:—

Agriculture in Bengal.

Our rulers often dwell on the need of improving the agriculture of Bengal by the latest scientific methods. But the recent official resolution on the working of the

HITAVADI,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

BARISAL HITAIISHI,
Feb. 8th, 1915.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

ISLAM RABI,
Feb. 5th, 1915.

KHULNAVASI,
Feb. 6th, 1915.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 13th, 1915.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 13th, 1915.

Agricultural Department shows that the youths who go to the Agricultural Colleges go there in expectation of service. This shows how fond we Bengalis are of service, but it also shows that the education imparted in the College robs us of the spirit of self-help and does not give us any new aptitude which can enable us to hold our own in competition with the ordinary cultivator. The Government Agricultural farms, managed by students educated at the Agricultural College, are run at a loss and they point to the unbusiness-like character of the education imparted by the College.

The fact is, our cultivating classes, though illiterate are by no means stupid. They never hesitate to adopt improvements when they can be shown to be profitable. If they are not always eager to adopt so-called improvements on speculative chances of profit, that shows not their inertia, but their caution. We do not think the plan of giving a practical agricultural training to some sons of zemindars will be of much use. These men will not take their work seriously and can, therefore, be expected to do but little good to the country. The main thing to do is to adapt the training to be imparted to local necessities. The Government farms demonstrate the utility of many improvements, but the cost of these improvements is prohibitive to the average raiyat. For example, the silk-worm seeds which are produced by the Sericultural farms at Malda and elsewhere are so very tenderly reared at those farms that they die when they are transferred to the keeping of the cultivator, who wants a hardier variety. They have been for this reason nicknamed as "Babu-worms." This is a matter which requires looking into.

BANGALI,
Feb. 8th, 1915.

60. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 8th February refers to the grave risk of Noakhali town being soon swallowed up by the Meghna. Experts have estimated that

the total value of property invested in the town is 38½ lakhs, whereas it would cost 2½ crores of rupees to save it. So it is not likely that Government would face the expense. But it is to be hoped that inquiries will be made as to whether it is not possible to save the town by some cheaper method.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Feb. 16th, 1915.

61. The *Calcutta Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 16th February quotes from the *Pataliputra* of Patna a complaint which has been made regarding the manner in which the Calcutta University and the Bihar Government has dealt with the *Holi* holidays and remarks that the *Holi* festival occupies the same position among the Hindi-speaking people as *Durga Puja* does among the Bengalis. The Calcutta University has not done well in fixing the date of the examinations during the *Holi* festival. The attitude of the Bihar Government and the Calcutta University is not just. It is not good to interfere in this way with the religious observances of the Hindus. The paper says that it is not yet too late to mend matters and hopes that orders will be soon passed to put things straight.

Holi holidays, (The holding of the coming university examinations during the *Holi* festival days.)

III.—LEGISLATION.

JYOTI,
Feb. 4th, 1915.

62. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 4th February deprecates the proposed tenancy legislation, on the following grounds:—

Amendment of the Tenancy Act.

- (1) It will make the occupancy holdings liable to sale for debts and thus drive the raiyat out of a holding he may have possessed for generations and which was his sole means of livelihood.
- (2) No real difficulty is experienced in transferring holdings under the present law, only a *salami* of 25 per cent. as a maximum on the sale-price being charged by the zamindar.
- (3) It will disturb the present "parental" relations between zamindar and raiyat and change them into a strictly matter-of-fact one. There are many other things proposed in the law which should not be done, even though the so-called interests of the raiyats are pleaded as an excuse.

63. In deprecating the proposed Tenancy legislation, the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 9th February writes:—
 Amendment of the Tenancy Act. Jute has brought large quantities of money into Bengal and raised prices considerably. The cultivators alone have benefited by this inflow of money while the rise in prices has hit the zamindars very hard. The new law will diminish even the small income the landlord now makes from land. They will lose the right of settling new raiyats on their lands which they have always enjoyed on receipt of certain *salamis* (fees). It will not be just or expedient to try to raise the cultivator's income which has already been doubled during the past seven years and to reduce the landlord's income, which is already dwindling. The new law will lead to the splitting up of *jots*, it will be harassing for the landlord to collect rents petty in amount from a large number of raiyats, and it will also discourage members of the non-cultivating classes from becoming cultivators. For such a man will have to pay *salami* to the landlord to buy holdings from him. The occupancy raiyat will not be able to sell his holding to a member of the non-cultivating class. This law will therefore be most one-sided in its operation.

CHARU MIHIR,
Feb. 9th, 1915.

64. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 11th February is confident that the protest of the British Indian Association and the Bengal Landholders' Association against the proposed amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act will draw the serious attention of the Government on account of its presenting a large number of facts and interpretations relating to tenancy law. Some people are of opinion that the Government is desirous of making the tenant thoroughly independent of his landlord. It ought, however, to take care that in trying to befriend the raiyat in one direction it may not injure him in other directions.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
Feb. 11th, 1915.

65. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th February suggests that the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Bill should be postponed for the present, as it is controversial legislation which Government is postponing till the end of the war.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

66. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 11th February draws the attention of the Jaipur Darbar to Arjun Lal's wife's pathetic appeal on behalf of her incarcerated husband. Her account of the Darbar's treatment of her husband does not redound to the glory of the State. An appeal to the Government of India may be fruitful.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA-
O-ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Feb. 11th, 1915.

67. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 9th February, referring to the above case says:—

BIR BHARAT,
Feb. 9th, 1915.

Ibid. It is most strange that under British rule, which has established peace, justice and good government in the country, Arjun Lal Sethi should suffer so much injustice. The paper hopes that something will soon be done to redress the wrongs to which he has been subjected for such a long time.

68. The following is a full translation of an article which has appeared in the *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th February:—

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Feb. 15th, 1915.

"Insult of Shri Krishna's family in the hands of Punjab officials." One does not always feel the existence and situation of limbs in the different parts of one's body, but when a limb is wounded and aches, one no longer remains forgetful of its existence and situation.

Similarly an Indian does not always know in which part of this vast country of India what relation and what descendant of an honoured and glorious forefather lives. It is only when such a one screams out in pain that people become aware of his existence. And at the same time all the chords in our hearts ring out.

We shall to-day tell our readers something which will fill them with joy and grief at the same time. In one corner of this Hindusthan there still live direct descendants of the greatest of the Hindu incarnations of God, Shri Shri Krishna Deva. Rampur Bushahir is a small State situated on the heights of the Himalayas in the province of the Punjab. Shri Krishna's grandson, (?) Pradyumna, first founded this kingdom. The State is small in size, but the family of its rulers occupies, in point of family distinction, the first position among Rajputs. Beginning from Pradyumna, one hundred and twenty generations have successfully ruled the State. But to-day this sacred family is on the point of becoming extinct—to-day the name of Shri Krishna is going to be lost for good in Rampur. There are Ranas of the Yadu family in Kathiwar, but it is only in Rampur Bushahir that a direct descendant of Shri Krishna lives. To us this royal family, descended from Shri Krishna, is an object of greater honour than even the Syeds, who are descended from Muhammad, are to Musalmans.

Oh! Sir Michael O'Dwyer, we hear that some of your officers have determined to ignore the direct representative and true descendant of this family and make the son of a slave (?) mother the heir to this *gadi*. Why? You honour the pedigree of even a dog. If you want to buy a horse, you enquire about its pedigree. You have passed a law specially for the preservation of ancient monuments. And still you will thus cruelly destroy the glory of an ancient royal family? Is the blood of our Incarnation of God less valuable than the blood of your horses and dogs? An ancient building is an object of respect to you, is not then an ancient family also an object of your respect?

We hear that there still exist two good and fair Princesses of this family. They are, moreover, wives of the Raja of Kashipur. Under the Queen-Empress's *sanad* and according to Hindu law the two Princesses are, in the absence of a male heir, the rightful successors to the State and property of their grandfather. It was on the strength of such a *sanad* and under similar circumstances that the Begum of Bhopal succeeded to the State of her father.

But surely the higher authorities will never allow officials in the Punjab to ill-treat a sacred family of the Hindus, who are so attached to religion as to be able to sacrifice everything for it,—to slight the glory of such a Rajput family.

We hear that the appeal of the two Princesses has reached the Viceroy, and hope that His Excellency will give his decree after careful enquiry.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 11th, 1916.

69. Writing in the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th February, Babu

"Distress in Bengal"—Chandpur. Sarat Chandra De, Secretary to the Chandpur Sammilani, post office Baburhat, district Tippera,

says that in reply to queries made by him about the condition of villagers within the Chandpur Subdivision, he has received many letters describing their distress. He quotes two of these letters, one from Abdul Rahaman Miya, of Hanarchar, and another from Nandakumar Shaha of Gajra, in which the writers speak of people suffering from starvation, diseases caused by starvation and want of clothing in this severe winter, of students leaving schools for want of means to pay school-fees, and of an increase of petty thefts.

The Gajra correspondent, moreover, gives the following names of people in the village of Gajra in the thana of Matlabganj, in the district of Tippera, who are suffering from famine:—

- (1) Panchkari Pal, aged about 70.—No earning member in the family. Occasionally starves; gets an occasional meal at evening. Is in want of winter clothing.
- (2) Rajani Kanta Banikya.—Has 12 or 13 dependants, but with only one earning member; has no income practically.
- (3) Parbati Malini.—Has two dependants, both women. No income. Badly in want of food and clothing.
- (4) Rabidas Dhupi.—Has eight dependants, with practically no earning member. Often starving.
- (5) Chandramani Dhupi.—Has eight or ten dependants.

TARKIR KANDA.

- (6) Sabhat Ali.—Has five or seven members to feed and can barely make two ends meet, though all are working hard.
 (7) Atlafuddin.—Earnings as a day-labourer do not suffice for his four or five dependants.
 (8) Shaikh Maju.—Has six or seven dependants.
 (9) Karmuddin.—Has nine or ten dependants.

SADARDIA.

- (10) Widow of Padmalochan Sarkar.—Has six dependants. No earning member.

AMRAKANDI.

- (11) Umar Ali.—Has eight or ten dependants.
 (12) Abdul, aged 40.—Has five or six dependants.
 (13) Salimuddi.—Has eight or nine dependants. Is very poor.

DUBGI.

- (14) Uddhab Namasudra.—Has five or six dependants.
 (15) Manomohan Namasudra.—Has four or five dependants.
 (16) Wife of Umed Alim, a lunatic.—Has five dependants.

There is besides great scarcity of money being felt, loans not being obtainable even at high rates of interest.

70. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th February regrets that the distress in Eastern Bengal is not engaging as much of the attention of the Bengalis as it ought to. The writer next quotes (incompletely in this issue) the letter of Abdul Rahaman Miya referred to in the paragraph above.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Feb. 11th, 1915.

71. In continuation of the last paragraph, the *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 12th February publishes the remainder of the letter of Abdul Rahaman Miya and also the letter of Nandakumar Shaha of Gajra, referred to in the paragraph immediately preceding the last.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

72. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th February writes that acute scarcity prevails in parts of Eastern Bengal, and publishes the above two letters with the exception of the latter half of the second letter which gives the list of names.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

73. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 12th February writes :—

NAYAK,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

Cases of death from starvation.

The other day a woman committed suicide because her poverty became intolerable. Another tragedy, due to want of food, is reported by the *Chinsurah Vartavaha*. It appears that at Bagnan, in the Howrah district, two small girls of a Musalman named Khoda Bux, who had not been earning anything for about a year, died the other day after starving for four days. His other children are also in a lamentable way. But who will listen to these tales of woe? Our love for our country is merely a matter of lip-profession.

74. The same paper quotes a paragraph from the *Charu Mihir*, referring to the prevalence of acute scarcity at Dighirpar, in the Kishoreganj Subdivision. Some Muchis here are almost dying from starvation. The local produce of rice is being freely exported. Can nothing be done to stop it even in these critical times?

NAYAK,
Feb. 12th, 1915.

75. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 9th February publishes a letter alluding to the existence of acute scarcity of food among the Muchis of Dighirpar in the Mymensingh district.

CHARU MIHIR,
Feb. 9th, 1915.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 13th. 1915.

76. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 13th February has a humorous and rambling article, in which the editor explains his attitude towards men and things. He

"My thoughts." explains why he is so fond of making personal attacks on people who stand prominently forward as leaders. In olden days such people were made to see things in the right perspective by popular criticism directed against their shortcomings. But at the present moment, beyond the Penal Code and the Police Court, there is no force to keep people within proper bounds. If a man can somehow avoid these two, then he may do whatever he pleases. To allow these people thereupon to pose as leaders and yet do things from purely selfish motives would have a most disastrous effect on Bengali society. Hence the necessity for sharply criticising their public conduct and exposing the main-springs of such conduct.

As the former social checks have ceased to exist, political and other considerations have come to supply their place and people's conduct nowadays is often the outcome of the circumstances in which they find themselves. This may be political expediency but not sound public morality. This insincerity and hollowness of conduct have to be shown up and this is what we have been trying to do in our columns.

For instance, the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath would not have been a patriot if he had not been turned out from the Civil Service. Surendra Nath would not be what he is if he had not felt the pinch of poverty. He did not turn patriot out of pure love for the country. What is true of Surendra Nath is true of everybody else. All are in the same boat. Every one is after money. Those who reach the top try to keep the others down who had not climbed up so far. This is visible everywhere in Bengali public life.

He then goes on to talk of principles. He says that he himself has none. He does not see any necessity for it in the life of a subject-nation, as such a nation cannot possibly have any political principles. He recounts how Extremists used to laugh at him for conducting the *Sandhya* during the day and the *Bengalee* at night. He did nothing but laugh at their gross stupidity. How things have changed! One of the Extremists, Shyam Sunder Chakravarty, has been forced to keep his political principles aside and has now joined the staff of the *Bengalee*, and all that for the sake of the poor belly. He further illustrates his point, after which he goes on thus:—

All this is the result of the educational system under which we have been trained. It is not calculated to keep up our manliness. Every one of us from Surendra Nath and Bhupendra Nath down to Panchu are drunk with love for women and gold. For their sake we can stoop to do the meanest thing.

He concludes by saying that he knows the secret history of the political life of "Babus," and their funny actions in the past make one laugh. The Babus cannot be further allowed to play at times old games of patriotism. They must mend their manners if they do not want to have themselves exposed before the public.

BANGALI,
Feb. 10th 1915.

77. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 10th February, observes as follows:—

"After the war."

The *Nation* writes:—

"Can people who have shed their blood for us be excluded in their own country from club, from mess, from our Government? Already, one may discover premonitions of such a change. * * * It is taken now as a matter of course—as the equal courtesy natural between men and nations of equal place. We catch glimpses of a time when the weary commonplace that 'East is East, and West is West' shall be no more heard, save on the golf-links of Cheltenham, Bedford, and Bath; but, by mutual lessons in this case also, the East may learn from us of our material knowledge, and from the East we may learn, as we have learnt before, the value of spiritual things, the vital importance of beauty in common life, the charm of Burma, the honest dealings of the Chinese, the delicacy and cleanliness of the Indian, whether Muhammadan, Sikh, or Hindu."

Here we hear from the mouth of an occidental newspaper the prophecy made long ago by the great Vivekananda, of the moral perfection of humanity by the wedding of the spiritualism of the East with the physical activity of

the West. It is to be hoped that this teaching will become a living creed and thereby bring about union where there is nothing but discord. But in this work of unification, India will have to officiate as priest. Let Vievkananda's call, "Awake, arise, and having received blessings, be enlightened," ring from one end of India to the other.

78. The *Risalat* [Calcutta] of the 16th February publishes an extract from the *Hamdard* of Delhi, which the latter paper has translated from the *Sirajul Akbar* of Kabul.

RISALAT.
Feb. 16th, 1915.

The neutrality of Afghanistan.

The paper says that the remarks of the *Sirajul Akbar* are significant and worthy of note, as they throw a good deal of light on the neutrality of Afghanistan. According to the Kabul paper there are at the present moment only three countries which are neutral, viz., Persia, China and Afghanistan. Persia has already declared her neutrality, but as England and Russia are fighting very near her frontier, her neutrality is in grave danger. Neutrality can only be maintained when the State in question has power in her hands and the frontiers are properly well-defended. How can the Russians and the Turks be prevented from moving through Persian territory to attack each other? Afghanistan is neutral and does not apprehend any encroachments on her territory. The area of war is also very distant from her. As both Russia and England are friends, she is quite confident about the safety of her frontiers on either side. But if Persia joins or the warring parties make Persia the tramping-ground of war or the Turks reach the borders of Baluchistan through Kop-Kaf, the Persian Gulf and Merv, then certainly things will take on a new colour, because in that case the arena of war will be very near Afghanistan. We see that the conflagration created by this war is extending every day.

79. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 12th February says that

"Loyalty of the Indians."

His Honour Sir James Meston has done well by unmasking the ridiculous aspect of those who "look on loyalty as a thing which costs nothing but may be bartered for a subsequent reward." This is the form of loyalty in the minds of a few anglicised Indians. To the true Indian "loyalty is," as His Honour has said, "of a different order." The vast masses in India "regard it as their clear and unconditional duty to their earthly ruler." It is these masses whom the Government should know well and apart from the few who think that loyalty is a commodity which can be bartered. Again, His Honour need not have referred in his Agra speech to the question of how Germans would treat the Indians if they got India, for, the Indians know what happiness and security they are enjoying under British rule.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA.
Feb. 12th, 1915.

The Indians will gladly accept now or at any time any privilege appertaining to British citizenship. This has nothing to do with their loyalty to their Sovereign. All that the authorities have got carefully to see is that subordinate officials do not oppress the masses and make invidious distinctions between rich men and poor men or white men and black men.

80. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th February writes that signs

Indian soldiers in the war.

are not wanting that the British public are showing their solicitude for the Indian soldiers who have gone to the war in Europe in all possible ways in their power. It will be well if this attitude towards Indians becomes permanent. Probably Englishmen knew even before this that Indians were no boors.

HITAVADI.
Feb. 12th, 1915.

81. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 12th February finds itself in agreement with many of the sentiments that have been

The military strength of India.

voiced by the *Englishman* in its article on the recent Turkish attack on Egypt. It says there cannot be any difference of opinion with its contemporary on the point that the danger of an attack on Egypt is not altogether over and that in future there may be a great war there. Looking from this standpoint, it seems necessary to draw upon every part of the Empire for military forces. Loyal Indians will go forward without hesitation for the defence of the Empire. The Indian soldiers are second to none in bravery, skill, power of endurance and presence of mind. They can readily adapt themselves to new conditions. The Indian also hopes to get some rights in the military line. The Indian knows how to sacrifice his life. He is no whit backward in this matter. There

BANGALI.
Feb. 12th, 1915.

is no lack of enthusiasm and readiness on the part of the Indian subjects of the British Government. To give them an opportunity to become serviceable depends entirely on the will of the Sovereign. In the opinion of the Indian Government all races in the different provinces of India are not eligible for service in the army. Want of confidence seems to be at the bottom of all this. If the King-Emperor is pleased to grant the Indians the right to enlist themselves, then an invincible army can be created in India. If England had made use of this military material in India, then to-day—not to speak of Germany—the entire combined nations of Europe would not have been able to withstand Britain. The present military policy of Government has condemned a large population of an entire country to a life of inactivity. The paper concludes by appealing to the British to have confidence in the people and asks them to make use of the military strength of India.

RISALAT,
Feb. 13th, 1915.

82. The *Risalat* [Calcutta] of the 13th February publishes the following article on the Turkish attack on Suez. The article appears to be a translation of the *Englishman's* article on the subject, which appeared in its issue of the 10th February:—

The Secretary of State's telegram confirms the belief which had been previously expressed that the Turks directed this attack in order to ascertain the strength of the British forces in Egypt, so that they may make preparations for future attacks in accordance with it. The exact words of the Secretary of State's telegrams are: "the present attack appears to be merely of a preliminary nature. The real attacks are to be delivered afterwards."

This shows that we shall have to wait many days, nay even many weeks, for getting further reports.

This also shows that Turkish officers possess great capabilities, because it was a great thing for them to bring over such a huge army through the deserts of Sinai. The Egyptian papers were all along declaring that this would be an impossible task for Turkey. When the Turks have reached their destination, it does not appear that they will remain content with making one attack only. We think that the Turks are near Suez and are digging trenches for protecting themselves in the event of a retreat. They must be also making proper arrangements for getting supplies. They may also be building a railway line across the desert, about which we are not aware. It may be quite possible that we may also have to face heavy artillery. It may appear strange to many that the Turks should have been allowed to come so near, but we have full confidence in the British Commander, and that is why we think that there must be some strategy involved in the matter. But we must also consider this, that the Turks could have blocked the canal by dynamiting passing ships.

In the event of the Turks attacking Suez with heavy artillery, it would be impossible to clear the canal. We may have to retire also in the face of such attack. Some people have suggested that under such circumstances some other route should be adopted for the transmission of mails and parcels.

General Maxwell is an experienced General. He does not fear the blocking of the canal so much as the congregating of foreign ships and the presence of the sailors of various nations on the Egyptian coast, which may breed unrest.

The Egyptians have recently become British subjects. No proofs have yet been forthcoming of their loyalty. On the other hand, their Khedive has been dethroned. They have been made to obey their new Sultan. But this even does not show how far the Egyptians are displeased with the new administration. The aim of the Commander is not to fight with the Turks only but to preserve peace in Egypt.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 10th, 1915.

83. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 10th February writes as follows in an article headed as noted on the margin:—

"Death is life." (England's self-sacrifice in the war.)

A nation which does not know how to die does not also know how to live. The English people acquired supremacy over all other nations by dying like flies in the war with Napoleon. That ascendancy lasted for a full century. With a view to securing a new lease

of ascendancy the English have now entered upon a life and death struggle with Germany.

A nation that can sacrifice itself in this fashion becomes a ruling nation, while one that cannot becomes a subject nation. It is this spirit of self-sacrifice which constitutes the soul of a nation. This is what Mr. Grant Allen calls "national adhesiveness"—a virtue known to Europe and unknown to Asia, except Japan, who has prospered in virtue thereof.

France, Germany Belgium and Servia have made and are still making every sacrifice for the sake of the national well-being. Even a man of stainless character, without this patriotic virtue, is morally imperfect from the national point of view, whereas a statesman or a warrior not altogether free from minor blemishes, is a pattern of virtue looked at from this standpoint. Mr. Asquith has sent all his four sons to the war. A man who can do this is fully worthy to be the Prime Minister of his country.

We Indians die by lakhs of malaria. But we do not know how to live like men and therefore do not also know how to die like men. We shall never learn how to die like men. We do not know how to live and yet are afraid to die. It is impossible for us to enter into the sentiment which is prompting this immense self-sacrifice in Europe.

84. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 16th February, in the course of an article as noted in the margin, says:—

"Brave mother."

Our kind-hearted readers ought to see what the state of things is in Britain just now. More than half a crore of promising brave young men have died, trampling under foot their love for their dear ones and earthly happiness and they are still shedding their life-blood in the war without any hesitation. Besides this the brave mother (England) has to suffer untold sufferings. Great Britain is also silently suffering the privations caused by the rise of prices of foodstuffs. We have never seen any Englishmen complain about it. They say they would quite welcome a further rise if necessary. Certainly this shows that Great Britain is indeed a brave mother.

India ought also to learn a lesson from Great Britain. This is not a war with which England alone is concerned but the whole Empire. India is a part of that vast Empire, and is therefore quite as much concerned in the war as England is. Therefore India must also patiently bear her hardships quite in the same cheerful spirit in which the brave sons of England are bearing theirs.

85. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th February writes that it is impossible to say on which side the sympathies of the people of the United States lie in this war.

"America and the war."

They are English-speaking and at the outset of the war sold some submarines to England and Canada. This might be held to indicate friendly feelings towards Britain, but on the other hand they are proposing to help Germany materially by buying up her ships interned in their ports. And supposing England refuses to recognise their new proprietorship and captures them as soon as they move out of the ports, it may lead to a serious rupture between England and the United States. Trouble may also arise between these two countries if England captures the *Wilhelmina*, an American vessel, which is carrying food consigned to an American merchant at Hamburg. This food will be treated as contraband if it is meant for the use of German soldiers. And who can assure the British authorities that it is not so meant? The fact is, American trade has seriously been hurt by the war and it is doubtful what steps she will take if the war continues for some length of time.

86. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th February refers to the recent report on German outrages, published by the French Government authorities, and remarks:—

"Bestiality in war."

These outrages show how German "kultur" has made demons of the Germans and made them perpetrate acts of murder, rape, cruelty and lawless bestiality. When will this accursed display of hellish scenes cease?

87. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 10th February has the following:—

"Germany's food problem."

In the course of an interview with the representative of a Copenhagen newspaper, the German Chancellor referred to the "reckless commercial war" which, he alleged, England had been carrying on against Germany.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Feb. 16th, 1916.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 13th, 1916.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 12th, 1916.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA
Feb. 10th, 1916.

Our readers must see that the reference was made simply with a view to the justification of the blockade of the British Isles by Germany, involving risk to even neutral vessels in British waters. The Chancellor's charge of cruelty against England is exactly like the preaching of religion by a robber. Germany which, relying on her unrivalled land power has, in her endeavour to conquer the world, kindled the flames of war all over the world, Germany, which to attain her wicked end, has not scrupled to call a treaty signed by her "a scrap of paper" and to violate the neutrality of Belgium and ruin her, Germany, which has desolated numerous towns and villages in France and Belgium, ruthlessly massacred innocent men and women, set on fire cathedrals and universities, and burnt down and plundered private houses, Germany, which by sending war-ships and Zeppelins to undefended English coasts has not hesitated to kill male civilians and innocent women and children, that Germany, now seeing her food-supply cut off by the invincible English fleet, charges England with carrying on "barbaric warfare." Granting that England has resolved to starve the entire population of Germany, who has taught her to have recourse to this cruel proceeding? Who was it that proclaimed to the Christian world, in this enlightened twentieth century, that every stratagem is fair in war, and thereby startled civilised, half-civilised and even savage peoples? It is justifiable, in war, to capture or to sink, after previous removal of crew and passengers, ships carrying contraband articles. But it can never be justifiable to employ sub-marines to torpedo and sink, without warning, ships with all the men on them. The world will never accept Germany's justification of her inhuman conduct.

BANGALI,
Feb. 15th, 1916.

88. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 15th February says:—

The 18th February.

It is certain that at the time of death one's intellect becomes perverted. The same appears to be true in the case of Germany also. The 18th of February will to some extent give an indication of the truth of this. On that date will begin the hurling of Germany's thunders. Germany has threatened all Powers without distinction and asked them to consider the waters round Great Britain as altogether closed against them. Germany says that she will not differentiate between friend and foe; she will not follow the international rules of a just warfare; and will not attempt to save the lives of crew and passengers. She will attack any merchant-vessel which comes within sight. Germany probably thinks that the adoption of this desperate remedy is necessary, under the circumstances that England is going to starve her out and that the other Powers are apparently sympathising with England in this. This course of things may be justifiable for her as against her foes, but cannot certainly be looked upon in the same light where neutrals are concerned. Germany is neither mad nor ignorant. Then why is it that Germany is plunging in the fire like a moth? To think that a European Power should adopt a demoniac course, makes one sad. Many are of opinion that this attitude of Germany indicates the end of Germany's resources. But the force with which Germany is at present conducting her war in East Prussia and the Carpathians belies the force of this contention. It does not show that Germany's food-supply has run short or that her financial and military resources have come to an end. It is true that the Allies have not lost as many soldiers as Germany has. But those who are in the know say that the Allies will have to wait a long time before Germany is exhausted. Therefore, there is no reason to think that the 18th of February will be the last day of Germany's exhibition of her powers.

Germany had never thought of measuring her naval strength with that of England in an open fashion. She had only determined to undermine England's Naval power secretly. The German sub-marines have indeed done some little harm to British merchant-vessels, but they are not free from defects. They cannot keep floating for a long time when confronted by a fast-running destroyer. Germany's threat about the 18th of February would prove an idle one if her new submarines do not come up to expectations in their work of destruction.

That is why we think that that day will be a great day of trial for Germany. Some are of opinion that the Allies should not consider Germany's declaration as mere bluff. From the very beginning they have not shown farsightedness by keeping a part of their fleet in the Mediterranean. If they had not done so then Germany would not have been able to do even the little harm

which she has been able to do. Land fighting alone will not settle the issues of this great war. Now the long sought-for opportunity for the British and French fleets has arrived. Mr. Churchill declared that if the German fleet did not come out we would have to hunt it out from its rat-hole. Now that they have declared the waters round Great Britain as a War area, their hiding policy will not stand them in good stead. We, therefore, consider the 18th February as the day of the declaration of naval warfare.

Germany has been weakened to some extent in fighting on land, let us now see how she fares on the sea. That we must now expect a great tumult on land and water is already apparent.

89. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th February says . . .

Literary mistakes in the *Samayik Yuddhavarta* in Hindi.

We are glad that Government has commenced issuing a weekly newspaper called the *Samayik Yuddhavarta* which contains a Hindi translation of the Viceroy's cables about the War. It will have the effect of putting a stop to the activities of the rumour-mongers, because nobody will believe in them in the face of these official reports. But the language of the *Samayik Yuddhavarta* is defective. The translator ought to pay attention to it and translate more carefully. The paper gives some examples of the mistakes that have crept in, and hopes that care will be taken to use a purer style.

90. The *Islam Rabi* [Tangail] of the 5th February has a paragraph

"Panchpir's letter."

sarcastically pointing out that its own policy of sternly doing its duty towards its community in accordance with truth and justice has brought it no pecuniary profit. Contrast with this the condition of the *Moslem Hitaishi* which, according to the *Mohammadi*, has got from Government a present of Rs. 8,000. The Editor of the *Moslem Hitaishi*—a worthy man, and he has been worthily rewarded—has served the interests of Government for long and has always taken refuge in meaningless platitudes when the interests of his community were considered. So it is only to be expected that he would be rewarded in this fashion. One may look forward to his securing a title before long.

91. The *Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha* [Bhowanipur] of the 9th Febru-

The Bangiya Sahitya Parishad and the Governor of Bengal.

ary refers to the recent visit paid by Lord Carmichael to the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad buildings. The public greatly appreciate His Excellency's genuine sympathy with Bengali literature, which this visit shows, and which has already been shown on two previous occasions by the speeches in Bengali which His Excellency made. May His Excellency enjoy health and happiness and long life.

92. The *Pallivarta* [Bongong] of the 2nd February protests against the

"Stray bulls."

practice of municipalities capturing stray bulls found in villages and using them for conservancy work. These bulls are let loose, branded in *shradh* ceremonies, by Hindus, and from time immemorial have contributed to the maintenance of a healthy breed of kine in villages. Now their capture by municipalities is leading to the deterioration of the bovine race. Capture of stray bulls has been greatly encouraged by decisions of the Madras, Allahabad and Calcutta High Courts, holding that one does not commit any offence by capturing or even killing a stray bull. Municipalities regularly send gangs of men to capture stray bulls in villages. This has resulted in villages being made altogether destitute of strong bulls for breeding purposes. The attention of the Government is earnestly solicited to the matter.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 20th February 1915.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Feb. 10th 1915.

ISLAM RABI,
Feb. 5th. 1915.

CHABBI-PARGANA,
VARTAVAHA,
Feb. 9th. 1915.

PALLIVARTA,
Feb. 2nd, 1915.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 8 of 1915.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 20th February 1915.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. Government has not been able to
3. maintain a consistent policy
4. in the past.

1943

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Training for Scientific Research in Biology

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LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 30th September 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika" (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bangalee" (N.)	Ditto	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 68	4,500
4	"Calcutta Budget" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800
5	"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghosal, Brahmin, age 40	500 (Suspended)
6	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha	300
7	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 37	1,000
8	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 45	500
9	"Darjeeling Mail" (N.)	Darjeeling	Weekly	Rajendra Lal Sen, Hindu Satgope, age 30.	300
10	"Dawn and Dawn Society's Magazine." (P.)	Calcutta	Monthly	Satish Ch. Mukharji, age 52	600
11	"East" (N.)	Dacca	Weekly	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 61	200
12	"Hablul Matin" (English edition.) (N.)	Calcutta	Do.	Saiyid Jelal-ud-din, Muhammadan, age 61	1,000
13	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 45	4,500
14	"Herald" (N.)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya	2,000
15	"Hindu Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 46	1,000
16	"Hindu Review" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 49	700
17	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60	400
18	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Shashi Bhusan Mukharji, Brahmin, age 56.	2,000
19	"Indian Express" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 50.	250
20	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Pratab Ch Som, Brahmo, age 51	650
21	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 35.	1,200
22	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30	800
23	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 46.	Unknown. A few copies published at times.
24	"Industry" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 35.	1,000
25	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Rama Nanda Chatterji, Brahmo, age 59	2,000
26	"Mussalman" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	M. Rahaman, Muhammadan, age 33	1,000

No.	Name of publication	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
27	"National Magazine" (P.)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kali Prassana De Hindu, Kayastha, age 66.	500
28	"Pilgrim" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Uperdra Nath Basu, Brahmin, age 43	500
29	"Regeneration" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 35	200
30	"Rela and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 63	350
31	"Review" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 32.	1,000
32	"Telegraph" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Brahmin, age 36.	1,200
33	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	M. N. Basu, Brahmo	400 to 500
34	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 60	400
35	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 27.	400
36	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Kali Pada De, Kayastha, age 48	2,700

NOTE.—(1) (N.)—Newspapers.

(P.)—Periodical Magazines.

(M) Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

CALCUTTA BUDGET,
13th Feb. 1915.

139. What has been expected for several years, writes the *Calcutta Budget*, has now come to pass. Daylight dacoity in the metropolis. Robbers have grown so impudent as to perpetrate violent crimes openly, in broad daylight and in the crowded thoroughfares of the metropolis. The looting of treasure belonging to Messrs. Bird & Co. in Garden Reach on the 12th instant by a gang of armed ruffians with the aid of a motor-car is an incident which can and will never redound to the credit of the Government and which has already created a panic. It shews that life and property are as insecure now as they were under the former rulers of the country and that the enormous outlay on the maintenance of law and order is utterly unproductive. The question is not whether it was a political offence or a professional crime; but how it is to be detected. Such a crime is likely to embolden *Budmashes* of whom there are many in Calcutta to repeat the experience. Taxis and motors are easily available and there is nothing to stop criminals from using them indiscriminately. What can the police do? Even if they or the public were to make an effort to follow a gang in a motor or taxi-cab (provided one came handy), the robbers are sure to use firearms and force them to desist from pursuit. For, it is only a few who have firearms and these cannot be expected to be everywhere. The mass of the police are armed with *lathis* which are of no use against revolvers and rifles. The question, therefore, is of the gravest concern as much to the rulers as to the ruled. Lakhs of rupees are every day sent by road in Calcutta and owners have every right to demand protection from the Government.

BENGALUR,
17th Feb. 1915.

140. A steam-launch should be provided, writes the *Bengalee*, to patrol the river Hooghli from Baranagore to Barrackpur and another steam-launch for the same purpose from Barrackpur to Naihati. It is perfectly true that river dacoities on the Hooghli are rare. But this course should be adopted chiefly with a view to afford protection to the riparian towns on both banks of the Hooghli against the attacks of dacoits. The journal points out the case of the Nawabganj dacoity. Nawabganj is a large and flourishing town situated on the left bank of the Hooghli within a mile and a half of the Barrackpur Cantonments. The dacoits evidently came from the opposite side of the river in a boat which they left at a short distance from the public ghat. Effective patrol of the river by the Police, such as may be carried out with the aid of steam-launches, would check the activities of dacoits in the riparian villages. There would be a double protection, viz., that of the local police and that afforded by the prospect of the immediate presence of the river police patrolling in their steam-launches. The journal requests the Inspector-General of Police to look at the matter from this point of view. The riparian towns are inhabited by well-to-do people. They are in the immediate vicinity of the mills, and whenever there is a dacoity near the mills, there is always the suspicion that the mill-hands are implicated in it. But the double protection would be a check on dacoits and robbers and would create a sense of security among the community which has been rudely shaken by recent events.

BENGALUR,
13th Feb. 1915.

141. Detestable as these dastardly outrages are under every circumstance, remarks the *Bengalee*, they become so doubly under the present conditions. If the authors of these cowardly crimes were the paid agents and emissaries of the enemies of Indian progress, they could not have done more to embarrass the popular leaders and hurt the nation's cause than they are doing by these wanton outrages. While Indians are persistently urging upon the authorities the supreme need and duty of clemency to political prisoners and of proclaiming a general amnesty for all those misguided young men who had been drawn or driven to commit any political crime mostly under a mistaken idea of patriotic duty, and while they are urging the authorities to admit the educated youth of the nation into the Volunteer Corps and the regular army and otherwise

open out legitimate channels for their youthful energy and patriotic enterprise, these repeated outrages are strengthening the hands of those who are for pursuing a policy of suspicious exclusion. The journal has never been able to understand what is hoped to be achieved by these anarchical crimes. It is a monstrous misuse of terms and an exceedingly mischievous confusion of ideas to call these outrages patriotic in any sense of the word. In fact far-seeing and honest patriotism demands just now that everyone should forget past conflicts with the Government and lend his whole-hearted support to the Empire to which he belongs in the present war against its powerful and cunning enemy. The paper appeals to all Indians to consider the position and prospects of their own country in the light of the undoubted trend of modern world-politics and current historic evolution.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

BENGALNE,
12th Feb. 1915.

142. In commenting on the result of the appeals preferred before the Punjab Chief Court in connection with the Delhi Conspiracy Case, the *Bengalee* remarks that there

A death sentence.

is at least one sentence which calls for comments and criticism. The Sessions Judge had sentenced Basanta Kumar Biswas to transportation for life. The Government appealed for the enhancement of the sentence, and it is understood that the appeal was accepted and a death sentence passed upon him. While expressing its deepest abhorrence for all anarchical crimes, the paper must say that the sentence is a surprising one a parallel for which can scarcely be found in the annals of crime. The journal calls to mind the Alipur bomb case in which Barindra Kumar Ghose, Ullaskar Dutt and Hem Chandra Das were sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law by the Sessions Judge. On appeal to the High Court, the Chief Justice presiding, the sentences on all the three persons were reduced to transportation for life. There is a growing feeling against heavy sentences amongst distinguished criminal lawyers and a great Judge Lord Brampton, who in his early days was known as Sir Henry Hawkins, has written a book in which he denounces with the utmost severity as unwise and futile the infliction of heavy sentences on old offenders specially, and criminals generally. The great Judge spoke with the experience of a lifetime behind him. And Indian Judges and Magistrates may follow his example with advantage to the administration of justice. The *Bengalee* fears that its appeal for the modification of the enhanced sentence passed on Basanta Biswas will be futile as it was the Government which moved in the matter. It, however, invites His Excellency the Viceroy's attention to this case.

(d)—*Education.*

HERALD,
10th Feb. 1915.

143. The number of pupils in primary schools in Bengal, says the *Herald*, is gradually decreasing while in some other provinces it is increasing.

Primary education.

It has been said in the annual report on education that the Burdwan floods were responsible for the abolition of a few hundreds of schools. It appears that the fall is due to a deeper cause than this. The authorities seem to think that there is already a sufficient number of schools in Bengal, and that some of them may be sacrificed for the improvement of others. It is stated in the last quinquennial review of the progress of education in Bengal that there is already a comparatively large number of primary schools in Bengal and that improvement is more urgently wanted than expansion. It is this idea which is at the root of all the mischief, and the cause of primary education can make but slight progress as long as the educational authorities continue to be dominated by this idea. It is indeed difficult to understand what is meant by improvement of primary education. The Conference of the Directors of Public Instruction, which met at Allahabad in February 1911 under the presidency of Sir Harcourt Butler, determined the curriculum for such schools. The journal is, therefore, at a loss to understand why village schools are not considered fit to teach this curriculum to the students.

144. The Secretary to the British Indian Association, writes the

Training for Scientific Agriculture in Bengal.

Amrita Bazar Patrika, has forwarded some observations to the Government of Bengal regarding the course of training in scientific agriculture to be given at the Dacca Government Farm to sons of landlords for utilizing it for practical purposes. The paper does not doubt the Government will give due consideration to them. Agricultural education on scientific lines will go a long way towards improving agriculture in this country, but then it must also be admitted that this kind of education alone will not always ensure agricultural success from a business point of view. There are some educated Indians who had devoted years to this pursuit but had to give it up afterwards for good reasons. Indeed, those who are aware of the real condition of things in the mufassal know well that to make agriculture a success, the great difficulties which now stand in the way of the *Bhadralok* class must be overcome before they can take up the venture. One of these is the labour difficulty which is to be experienced all over Bengal. It is no exaggeration to say that, in some districts, labour cannot be had at any cost. If this difficulty can be removed, the journal is sure that a number of young enterprising and fairly educated men are quite ready to take up agriculture. The members of the British Indian Association, who are all zamindars and very much interested in the improvement of agriculture, should give their most careful consideration for the solution of this problem.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
17th Feb. 1915.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

145. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that it is not with a little

The proposal of Rai Radha Charan Pal in connection with the small-pox epidemic.

pain or surprise that it reads in the report of the proceedings of the Government Committee of the Corporation over the small-pox epidemic the preventive measures that Rai Radha Charan Pal proposed, namely, "that a system of house-to-house visitation ought to be put in force, with the object of ascertaining the unvaccinated persons in every household and having them protected by vaccination. He thought that the whole of the better classes would support this, and in cases of contumacy even prosecution might be resorted to." The paper confesses that it did not expect that a suggestion for prosecuting people in such cases should emanate from a level-headed and public-spirited representative of the ratepayers like Rai Radha Charan. No one knows better than he does what the disastrous effects of an adoption of his suggestion would be, in fact even the Executive Head of the Corporation hesitated to adopt it. There may be several reasons why a man may object to himself or to any number of his family being vaccinated forthwith in obedience to the peremptory demands of the house-to-house visitors, and the proposal for starting prosecution of people in such cases shows how people, who ought to know better, sometimes allow their zeal to outdistance their discretion. What the authorities are justified in doing is to try to popularise vaccination by every means in their power, and the threat of prosecution is certainly not the best way of popularising a measure.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
16th Feb. 1915.

(h)—General.

146. The *Bengalee* is of opinion that the publication of the Report of

The rising tide.

the District Administration Committee at this time has been most unfortunate. At the present crisis comes this bolt from the blue in the shape of a Report whose recommendations unsettle the public mind and revive unpleasant memories which all are so anxious to forget. The bitter feeling is growing and taking definite form. But for the war and the self-restraint of the community, the country would again have been plunged into the vortex of another great agitation. The feeling is there, struggling to find expression, but kept under control by the sense of the Empire's danger. Already at Barisal, one of the districts recommended for partition, a largely-attended public meeting of Hindus and

BENGALUR
11th Feb. 1915.

Muhammadans has been held and a committee appointed to take measures against the partition of the district. Nothing stirs a people so deeply as some act which they consider to be a local grievance or a local menace. The paper earnestly appeals to His Excellency Lord Carmichael to come to the rescue of the situation and remove the sense of uneasiness and alarm which this unfortunate Report has created among the Indian community of this province.

INDIAN MIRROR,
13th Feb. 1915.

147. Commenting on the *Bengalee's* remarks in connection with the report of the District Administration Committee, the *Indian Mirror* remarks that such effusions, of which this journal has published more than one, suggest a downright, deliberate affront to the committee whose Report has been acknowledged to be a statesmanlike document by the best portion of the Indian public. The Committee was composed of some of the best-known officials of Bengal and the United Provinces including an Indian gentleman of note, and it is impossible to take the *Bengalee's* comments as other than calculated to lower in the estimation of the public, both the Committee and the authority that appointed it. Criticism of this description is extremely reprehensible, the more so as it is attended with an overt threat to Government. What the Nationalist papers say with regard to the Committee's Report is pure nonsense. The Committee has exposed a good many things which are not to their liking. On a perusal of the perorations of these journals, one would suppose that the country was being governed in the interests of a handful of political agitators in Bengal and elsewhere, and that the Viceroy and the Provincial Rulers were at the beck and call of these mighty leaders who could do almost anything they pleased. If the Government of Lord Carmichael allows articles of this kind which are appearing in the *Bengalee* and other papers to pass unnoticed, the impression left on the public mind will be one of weakness on the part of Government. Criticism is invaluable to the Government and the public alike, but not such criticism as constitutes slander of the conscientious work of high officials. The conduct of the Nationalist journals is in itself a strong argument in favour of the adoption of the measures which have been suggested by the Bengal District Administrative Committee.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
13th Feb. 1915.

148. The Report of the Decentralisation Commission, points out the proposals of the Decentralisation Commission and their supersession. *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, was presented in February 1909. But before it is six years old, and before its recommendations (on the points under discussion at least) have been given anything like a fair trial, they are brushed aside and another set made to supersede them. It cannot be said that the political condition of the country at the time the Report was submitted was different from the present state of affairs, for the period occupied by the Commission in conducting its inquiries and writing its Report (between September 1907 and February 1909) was even more stirring than the present. Of course the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission were subject to two disadvantages; first, the Civilian District Officer was not painted as an over-worked Angel who was prevented from soaring sufficiently high only by the clog of a bulky district teeming with seditious people; on the other hand, he was shown as quite an ordinary being who required to greatly improve his knowledge of the language, manners, habits, etc., of the people as well as in the general tenor of his behaviour towards them. Secondly, the chief remedial measure suggested by the Committee, namely, the development of the subdivisional system and devolution of all the detailed administrative work on the Subdivisional Officers, which implied greater confidence in the Indian officers who formed by far the bulk of those officials. These recommendations were, of course, unpleasant to the bureaucratic taste and hence a new set was made by a Committee of Inquiry free from these weaknesses. Its recommendation, if given effect to, will not only establish the angelic character of the District Officers, but also bring in fresh reinforcements to their ranks. Here, then, is a strange anomaly. A commission, employed by Royal warrant, composed of some eminent Englishmen and a worthy and respected Indian representative, goes into a certain matter and submits its proposals. In a few years, without these schemes being given a fair trial, a Committee of Inquiry appointed by

a Local Government, and composed of a few Civilians from different provinces and not a single non-official Indian representative, goes over the same matter and submits another set of recommendations, disastrous in the opinion of the people, which are meant to supersede those of the Commission, which will henceforth be treated as so much waste paper.

149. It is time, remarks the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, that the Heads of the Judiciary and the Executive Government should

The Provincial Judicial Service.

be made aware of the consternation that has very justly overtaken the members of the Judicial branch of the Provincial Civil Service because of a supposed innovation in the rules regarding the qualification of service for pension. It is well known that a graduate in law has to practise as a pleader for three years at the least before he is competent to apply to the High Court for enrolment as a candidate for employment in the aforesaid service. The enrolment over, he has to wait patiently for an appointment, and, if he is favoured with one before he attains the age of 30 (reduced latterly to 29), his name is retained in the Court's Register, otherwise it is struck off for good and all. The said appointment, again, is not, to begin with, one of a permanent nature. It is but a temporary one. The enrolled candidate has to work in this fashion for two, three or even four years until a vacancy occurs in the established cadre by reason of the death or retirement of one or other of the officers belonging thereto. The vacancy is then filled by the said candidate and this means that his confirmation in the service takes place when he is not past thirty years of age. Nor is this all. Before he has completed twenty-five years of pensionable service, after his said confirmation, he is brought under the operations of the fifty-five years' rule and asked to resign with the result that he is not only deprived of the maximum pension allowable to an officer in the service he belonged to, but is even denied a fair pension because of the deduction of one-fortieth of the pension actually earned by him for every year that elapsed between the completion of the thirtieth year of his age and his confirmation in the service. It is necessary to bear in mind that if he failed to complete the service required to make him eligible for a substantial pension, it is not because of any sins of omission or commission on his part, but because, under the rules of his service, the date of his first appointment was not taken into account, nor were the periods during which he held acting appointments, prior to confirmation, counted as service qualifying for pension. This arrangement prevailed during the 'nineties of the last century, and later still. The extreme injustice and unfairness of the said arrangement did not fail to attract the notice of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court who could not help insisting on Government granting extension of service for several years to officers who were not entitled to respectable pensions under the then existing pension rules. This grant of extension of service to the said officers necessitated the suppression of those in the lower grades while their contemporaries and even juniors in the Executive branch of the Provincial Service went up by leaps and bounds. The extremely unfortunate and pitiable condition of the officers in the Judicial branch, compared especially with that of the sister service, was not only ventilated persistently in the Press, but formed subjects of frequent interpellations in the Provincial and Imperial Councils and the matter eventually came to such a pass that it could no longer be overlooked or brushed aside as much in bare justice and fairness to the officers concerned as in the interests of the public service itself. This was followed by prolonged correspondence which resulted in His Majesty's Secretary of State for India acceding to the desires of the people in a Despatch which reached this country in the year 1909. This concession not only helped the Judicial Officers to complete sufficient service to secure the maximum pension allowable, but, what is more, it enabled the High Court to curtail the periods for which they had hitherto recommended extensions of service to superannuated officers with the inevitable result that the promotion of officers in the lower grades of the service became appreciably brisk. The paper understands that, in consequence of a rule recently introduced into the Civil Service Regulations the Accountant-General of Bengal is of opinion that this rule should not be followed in the cases of officers who had entered service prior to its promulgation. After it had been followed strictly and closely for years together in the cases of officers of the

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
17th Feb. 1916.

above description, the journal fails to see how the ruling could reasonably be ignored unless it were withdrawn by the authority it emanated from. There is no gainsaying the fact that the circumstances under which the Despatch came into existence prevail as much now as when it was originally recorded, and it is needless to observe that it requires to be construed according to its true letter and spirit and in the light of that solemn pronouncement of one of His Majesty's highest ministers of State. It really constitutes a charter of the rights of those for whose benefit it was specially created, and it should have been maintained intact and inviolate and not flung aside as a mere "scrap of paper." The paper hastens to draw the attention of the Hon'ble High Court and His Excellency the Governor of Bengal in Council to this matter of momentous importance to the particular class of officers concerned, and it is sure that proper action will be promptly taken and the just apprehensions duly allayed.

BENGALUR,
17th Feb. 1915.

150. Commenting on the interest taken by Government in the development of Indian industries, the *Bengalee* remarks that the attitude of the Governments, both Imperial and Local, has throughout been sympathetic. At an early stage of the present crisis, the Government of Bengal appointed Mr. Swan as a Special Officer to enquire into, and report upon, the industries of this Province. No better selection could have been made. Mr. Swan threw himself into this unaccustomed work with wholehearted zeal. He visited many factories and held conferences and consultations with persons interested in the industrial development of the country. But his Report has not yet been published, and every one is waiting for it with eager expectancy. But so far nothing practical has been done, and the paper is forced to say that the eager enthusiasm, roused by his appointment and the undoubted sympathetic attitude of the Government, has been chilled by the inaction of the authorities. There were those prophets of evil in the ranks of the Indians—who shook their heads when Mr. Swan was appointed and said that nothing would come of all this. These pessimists are now chuckling over their apparent triumph and the discomfiture of those who had hoped for substantial results from the new departure. No doubt valuable information has been collected. But what is the good of it all from a practical point of view, if it does not lead to definite action helpful to the development of Indian industries? Here, in India, useful work may be done by the Government in connection with the tanning and dyeing, with the development of the sugar industry and the manufacture of glass and paper. Help from the Government would stimulate these industries. But no help has yet been given to them. Let it not be said that the Government of Bengal threw away a golden opportunity, such as may never come again.

CALCUTTA BUDGET.
16th Feb. 1915.

151. The Criminal Bench presided over by Justices Beachcroft and Greaves, remarks the *Calcutta Budget*, has quashed the conviction and sentence passed by Mr. Swinhoe on Babu Indra Chandra of the firm of Gunput Rai Kedarnath on the first charge and set aside the sentence of imprisonment under the third charge in what is known as the Trading with the Enemy case. Only a fine of Rs. 1,000 has been inflicted under the third charge. There is some difference of opinion between their lordships on this point.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BENGALUR,
16th Feb. 1915.

152. The *Benagle* reports that the French town of Pondicherry recently witnessed a unique demonstration in the celebration of a new departure in French policy. For the first time in the history of French India, an Indian contingent of volunteers was ordered to Saigon for military service. The event brings two facts into prominence at this juncture. First, that Indians are enrolled as volunteers in the capital of French India, and secondly, such is the confidence reposed in them that they are sent abroad for military service just as some of the European volunteers here have been sent to East Africa. The event has made a profound impression upon the Indian subjects of the French

Républic, and was the occasion of a demonstration, unprecedented in the annals of Pondicherry. Here is an object-lesson for the British rulers of India. A little more trust is wanted which, the paper is confident, will be more than repaid by their fervid gratitude and deepened loyalty. Nor is this the only matter in which the French Government has shown a truly liberal spirit. The African subjects of the Republic are admitted to the commissioned ranks in the French army, a privilege which has not yet been conferred upon the Indian subjects of the King-Emperor. The journal is however confident that this is one of the certain boons of the near future.

153. Referring to the high eulogium bestowed on Hindu Police Officers by the District Administration Committee, the *Bengalee* remarks that it included Hindu officers of all ranks, even those who were not in the police.

Indians and High Executive appointments.

Coming from such a body the praise has a value all its own. The Committee expresses its "warm admiration of the conduct of Hindu officers in Bengal as a class," and let it be noted that this tribute is paid to them in view of the fact that they had to deal with a revolutionary movement and that they did their duty by exposing their lives to danger. It has often been stated that Indian officers lack initiative, courage and resource. This allegation has indeed been made the ground for excluding them from high executive offices. The journal asks what becomes of this indictment, for such it is, in view of this testimony. The paper asks whether there will be any practical recognition of such courageous and devoted service, not indeed by individual promotion, but by uplifting the status of the class. There is splendid material in the Bengali race. Recognition and encouragement are needed to bring out all their finer qualities. To say that courage and initiative are the qualities of any particular race is absurd. All those prejudices which bar the way to the advancement of Bengalis to the highest executive positions should disappear, in the light of facts which cannot be disputed, and equality should be the rule of conduct in the counsels of the Government.

BENGALIAN,
16th Feb. 1916.

154. Self-Government within the British empire and under its aegis and protection, remarks the *Hablul Matin*, represents the political ideal of the educated Hindus

HABULUL MATIN,
10th Feb. 1916.

The ideal of self-government.

and Moslems of India. It is the declared aim of the Indian National Congress and All-India Moslem League, which are the two most influential and representative political organisations in this country. The war has proved the supreme value of India to the empire; and the demand for self-government by India can no longer be considered seditious or preposterous, but must be viewed as "a healthy national desire for the expansion of national life which is springing up amongst the educated classes." Among certain mischievous and hot-headed people in this country, an idea has grown up that India can never be a self-governing country so long as it is an integral portion of the British empire. A more absurd theory cannot be conceived having in view the examples of Canada and South Africa. But there can never be a United India capable of defending herself against foreign invasion without British protection. India is inhabited by a number of races differing from one another in language, religion manners and customs. The maintenance of British power is essential to the evolution of nationalism and self-government in India. It is urged by such utopian dreamers that self-government under British protection is an illogical ideal. The paper confesses that it does not perceive the force of such contention. The nationality of the rulers is not the *sine qua non* of self-government. There must be a general waking up all round before the Indians can become fit for self-government. Self-government can prove to be a blessing to a nation which has certain virtues and a curse to another lacking those qualities. But the journal maintains that there has been a general awakening in every phase of national life in India in recent times. A greater interest is being shown in political and social questions. Both the Hindus and the Moslems are becoming more altruistic than before and are prepared to sacrifice their interests for the welfare of the country. The Hindus and the Moslems have done excellent work in the Judicial and Executive Services. As regards Municipal and District Boards, the work of such bodies is under official control. The Indian members are hampered in their actions, but yet

the various local governments have unanimously declared that local self-government is a success. The opportunities, now available, should be developed. The germs of self-government have been already sown in the country. The people must learn to reap the utmost advantage out of them to justify their claims for further advancement. The spread of education is essential to the introduction of self-government. In the field of commerce Indians are showing greater activities than before. Hundreds of Indian youths are going to Europe and America to learn the modern arts and industries. All these facts prove we are in the midst of an awakening of national life in India at the present day. It is true that Indians have to discharge certain duties for the realisation of the ideal of self-government. They must work out the moral and material regeneration of the masses of the people. Therein lies the salvation of India. But already the movement for the elevation of the depressed classes is gaining strength. This augurs well for the future of India. Self-government in India must be on a democratic basis, and popular Indian leaders should note this fact, and work for the moral and economic regeneration of the people. The introduction of self-government will strengthen the connection between England and India. It will enable the country to render greater services to the Empire than before. English statesmen should realise this fact and work for the realisation of the ideal. The popular leaders of the Indian people ought to devote all their energies to teach the civic duties to the vast population of this country, and India will assuredly take her place among the self-governing states of the British empire in the near future.

MUSSALMAN,
19th Feb. 1915.

Presidentship of the Bengal
Moslem League.

155. The lamentable death of the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Khwajah Salimullah Bahadur of Dacca, writes the *Mussalman*, has caused the presidentship of the Bengal Presidency Moslem League to fall vacant and the office is to be filled at an early date. In Bengal no one has such a commanding personality as the late Nawab Bahadur had and therefore no one can so worthily fill the office as he did. But, somebody must be elected to the vacancy and the community is to consider who should be given the honour. Those who aspire to the presidentship should also themselves scrutinise their respective claims and only put themselves forward if they think that they fulfil the conditions which all claimants for an office in a democratic body should satisfy. It must be remembered that there is a great difference between the members and office-bearers of a public body. A member may hold views contrary to those of the bulk of that body, a member may oppose a policy, a measure or a resolution proposed or adopted by a majority and still he can continue to be a member; but an office-bearer, like the president and the secretaries, must necessarily be in complete agreement with the views, the policy and the creed of that body, and if he cannot, his position becomes anomalous and he ought to resign. However, what the paper wishes to point out is that the present political creed of the Moslem League, including of course the All-India Moslem League of which the Bengal League is a branch, is now well known to all, and only those should offer themselves as candidates who can fully subscribe to its creed. Moreover, the president of a body like the League ought to be of a thoroughly democratic disposition. We hope these considerations will not be lost sight of when the election is held. It is to be borne in mind that if an undesirable man is elected to the office there is likely to be constant friction between the different branches of the League and the result, it is feared, will bring nothing but chaos. The journal trusts such a catastrophe will be avoided.

BENGALIEE,
12th Feb. 1915.

The Suez raid and dearth of
news.

156. The news of the recent raid by the Turks upon the Suez Canal in the vicinity of Ismailia has, says the *Bengalee*, naturally caused considerable uneasiness in this country. But whatever may be the real meaning of this attempt, it cannot be denied that it has proved the vulnerability of this highway between India and Europe. It is just this fact which has caused so much uneasiness in the country. And the worst feature is that the people are not, apparently, apprised of the whole truth concerning this new development in the present war. The military authorities in Egypt and in and about the Canal area could not possibly have been unaware of the advance of the Turkish force, and as everything about this war is carefully concealed, this

also must have been kept a close military secret. No sane publicist would object to these methods, provided that there were no other means of communication from the seat of any operations except those which necessitated the scrutiny of the official censors. This censorship may be, indeed is, very effective so far as the introduction of any postal matter into the country is concerned. But this course is absolutely impossible in a continent like India, which, owing to its land communication, can never be sufficiently guarded to prevent the entrance of civilians from the friendly countries. As long as this war was confined only to the European and Christian peoples, there was little or no chance of any news, which the authorities did not wish to publish in this country, gaining currency in the bazars. But the moment Turkey threw in her lot with Germany, a new interest was created among a large section of the Indian community. Turkey is contiguous in her Asiatic possessions to Persia. Persia is contiguous to Afghanistan. And Afghanistan is in constant touch with India. The regions about the Suez Canal cannot be considered as absolutely beyond the limits of the Moslem population, which is likely to receive full information about the doings of the Turks. In the next place, the strength and ramifications of German diplomacy and espionage can no longer be underestimated and, considering the nature of the revelations made in other parts of the world concerning German espionage, it would hardly be wise to feel sure that India is absolutely free from it. And all these things taken together make it imperative that the authorities whether in Egypt or in India should observe as little secrecy concerning Turkish activities as may be consistent with the success of their plan of campaign. In any case no room should be given for the play of popular imagination, much less of popular fancy upon small items of news about the happenings in Egypt or Persia that are supplied to this country. The news so far published seems very unsatisfactory. One does not understand why the Turks were permitted to advance to the very banks of the Canal. Nor is it clear why the Turks should have tried to cross the Canal instead of blocking it. If there is any apprehension of the Canal being blocked, it is safest to tell the public about it, and the public mind is still sufficiently well balanced to be able to preserve its equanimity even in the face of such fears. Every one was fully prepared for an interruption in the Canal route between England and India. Few people thought that the Mediterranean route would be kept open in the way it has hitherto been. The people in India had made up their minds to have recourse to the old Cape route again in their overseas communications with Great Britain. The possible blocking-up of the Suez Canal is not therefore a serious matter. What should be avoided is the sudden circulation of any news, whether true or false, of this kind in the bazars, embellished with such fanciful and sinister details as the mischievous bazar gossips alone can create.

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